ملزمة اللغة الإنكليزية

للصف الثالث المتوسط

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English for Iraq

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STATIONERY
HALABJA
CENTER
لطبع كافة الكتب و
الملازم
(المنهج المركزي)
وباسعار مناسبة
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مــدرس اللغــة الانكليزيـــة
الاســـتاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباججي

Unit one
Lesson-1/SB
At the mall في مركز التسوق

Clock ساعة
Information desk مكتب الاستعلامات
Queue طابور
Security guard حارس الامن
Shop assistance عامل
Plant نبات
Lift مصعد
Escalator درج/سلم متحرك
Angry غاضب

Describing places: وصف الاماكن

-Affirmative مثبت

There is + (a/an) + اسم مفرد ....
There are + اسم جمع ....
It has .... يحتوي على

ex.

1. There is a shop.
2. There is an apple in the book
3. There are shops
4. It has lots of good shops.

a/ يأتي بعدها حرف صحيح a book
an/ يأتي بعدها حرف علة an apple

-Negative النفي

There is not (is not) + a/an + اسم المفرد
There are not (are not) + اسم الجمع
It doesn't have ....

ex.

1. There is not a shop.
2. There are not shops.
3. It doesn't have a swimming pool.

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-Question سؤال /استفهام

Is there + a/an + اسم مفرد?

Are there + اسم جمع?

ex.

1. Is there a shop?
2. Are there shops?

ملاحظة:- ممكن ان نستخدم كلمة (any) مع الجمل المنفيه والاستفهاميه شرط أن ياتي بعدها اسم جمع لذالك نستخدم (There are)

-There are not any apples in the box.

-Are there any apples in the box?

Lesson1-AB-A

1. There is a clock on the wall.
2. There is an information desk in the store.
3. There is not a shop assistant in the shop.
4. There are plants in the store.
5. There is not a supermarket.
6. There is an escalator in the shop.

Lesson-1-AB-B

A young bog is missing in the mall. He is six years old. His name is Jamal. He has short brown hair and brown eyes.

He is wearing a white T-shirt and jeans. The jeans are very old and his T-shirt has Iraq on it. He is also wearing a red baseball cap. He has white shoes and blue socks.

Do as required

1. (There is/there are) a clothes shop near our house.
2. (Is there/are there) a nice café?
3. (There is not/there are not) a school in my village.
4. (There are/there is) lots of swimming pool.
5. (There are not/there is not) any sweet shops.

Lesson-2-SB

Hurry up! It's time to go

أسرع انه وقت للذهاب

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن الوقت

1- **الطريقه الاولى** هي قراءة الساعات ثم الدقائق. اذا كان الرقم اكثر من 12 نطرح منه 12 لمرفة الساعة ثم نقرأ الدقائق.

ex.

-16:20 ------ It's four twenty

-20:15 ------ It's eight fifteen

2-**الطريقه الثانية** نقرأ الدقائق ثم الساعة . نستخدم (past) اذا كانت الدقائق في النصف الاول من الساعة ونستخدم (to) اذا كانت الدقائق في النصف الثاني.

ex.

-19:20 ----- it's twenty past seven

-17:15 ----- it's fifteen past five

-18:50 ----- It's seven to ten

أما اذا كانت الساعة لاتحتوي على دقائق نقرأ الساعة وبعدها نذكر كلمة (O'clock)

-14:00 ----- It's two O'clock

-16:00 ----- It's four O'clock

ملاحظة:- أذا كانت الساعة تقرأ النصف فتكون القراءة على الشكل التالي

ex.

-17:30 ---- It's half past five

-19:30 ---- It's half past seven

ملاحظة:- أذا كانت الساعة تقرأ ألا ربع فتكون القراءة

ex.

-23:45 ---- It's quarter to twelve

"Past continuous tense"
صيغة الماضي المستمر

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-Affirmative مثبت
He/she/it/I + was + v. ing .... مفرد
We/they/you + were + v. ing .... جمع

Ex.
1. I was living in Spain ten years ago.
2. John was watching the television.
3. We were waiting for our flight.

-Negative النفي
He/she/it/I + **was not** + v. ing ......
We/they/you + **were not** + v. ing ......

ex.
1. Amjad was not looking at the picture.
2. The boys were not playing in the garden.

-Question الاستفهام/سؤال
Was + (he/she/it) + v. ing ...... ?
Were + (they/you/we) + v. ing ...... ?

ex.
1- Was Ali working in the factory?
2- Were the boys playing tennis?

ملاحظة:- ممكن أن تأتي صيغة الماضي المستمر على هيئة سؤال باستخدام (Wh/Q)

-What/Layla/do/at the mall?
What was Layla doing at the mall?
-Why/the boys/come/late?
Why were the boys coming late?

Make these sentences in past continuous tense

1. We (have) dinner.

2. I (drive) the car very fast.

3. Tome and Jane (go) to Paris.

4. What (you/do) in the factory?

5. How fast (Ali/drive) in the accident?

6. Safa (enjoy) the party.

7. The students (walk) along the road.

8. Kate (watch) the television a lot.

9. Where (suha/live)?

10. It (rain) when I got.

Lesson-2-Ab-A

1- Doing
2. In
3. Queue
4. No
5. Queuing

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"Present Continuous tense"

صيغة المضارع المستمر

المضارع البسيط يدل على حدث مستمر بالوقوع لحدالان والظروف التي تأتي مع صيغة المضارع المستمر هي

(Now , at this moment , at this time , today , present)

ملاحظة:- للتعبير عن صيغة المضارع المستمر نتبع القاعدة التالية.

-Affirmative مثبت

I + am + v. ing ....

He/she/it + is + v. ing ....

We/they/we + are + v. ing ......

ex.

1. I am speaking English now.
2. He is wearing a letter at this moment.
3. They are watching T.V at this time.

-Negative النفي

ملاحظة:- عند النفي نضع (not) بعد الافعال المساعدة (is , am , are)

I + **am not** + v. ing ....

He/she/it + **is not** + v. ing ......

We/they/you + **are not** + v. ing .....

ex.

1. He is not playing football in the street.
2. I am not smoking today.
3. The boys are not speaking loudly.

-Question السؤال/الاستفهام

ملاحظة:- عند السؤال نضع الافعال المساعدة في بداية الجملة ونض بعدها علامة أستفهام في نهاية الجملة.

Am + I + v.ing ...... ?

Is + (he/she/it) + v. ing .... ?

Are + (you/they/you) + v. ing .... ?

ex.

1. Is it raining now?
2. Are the girls washing the dishes?
3. Is John swimming well?

ملاحظة:- هناك بعض الافعال اذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فأنها تدل على صيغة المضارع المستمر وهي (Look , Hurry up)

-Look, it (rain).
Look, it is raining.

-Hurry up, I (come)
Hurry up, I am coming.

Make these sentences in Present continuous tense

1. She (Clean) the house now.
2. Ali (walk) the dog at this moment. (Not)
3. The kids (watch) the T.V today.
4. Sally (study) hard at this time. (Not)
5. Look, the cat (sleep).
6. Suha and nada (cook) now.
7. What/he/do?
8. The population of the world (increase) very fast now a day.
9. *How/your new job/go/today*?
10. Why/they/look for?

Lesson-2-AB-C

1. Jassim was eating a burger.
2. Fahad was drinking a cola.
3. Salwa was waiting in a queue.
4. Ibrahim was coming down in the lift.
5. Hassan was coming down the stairs.
6. The children's mother was waiting at the information desk.

Lesson-2-AB-D

1-

A- They were having breakfast.

B- He was calling the office.

C- She was running.

D. she was in a queue.

Lesson-3-SB

"Car of the year"

سيارة السنة

Airbags كيس هوائي

Electric window نوافذ كهربائية

GPS نظام تحديد المواقع

Sunroof فتحة السقف

Tinted window نوافذ مظللة

Gaze نظره

Dream يحلم

Featuresخصائص

Warranty ضمان

Lesson-3-AB-A

1. Name of the care ---- panther 3.0D
2. Number of seats ---- It's has seats for 8 people
3. Kilometer per liter ----- It does 12 kilometer
4. Safety features ----- there are airbags for driver and passengers and many other features.
5. Other extras ------ the car has four years warranty, GPS, sunroof, CD player and tinted window.

Lesson-3-AB-B

	Line number
1. Gaze نظره	6
2. Dream يحلم	7
3. Built-it مدمج	14
4. Warranty ضمان	24

The sentences

1. Everyone was gazing at the panther car.
1. 2. Everybody was dreaming to sit in the car seats.
2. 3. The boys are playing with the built-in video games player.
3. 4. The car has four years warranty.

Lesson-3-AB-C

Line	adjectives	nouns
6	beautiful	gaze
7	young	driver's/car
10	expensive	car
16	tinted	window
16	fantastic	CD player
18	Fun	all the extras
24	cheap	the panther
27	important	something
28	safe	car

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أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الاولى- وزاري

Lesson-3-AB

"Car of the Year سيارة السنة"

Mark the sentences True (T) or False (F).

1. The car everyone is talking about and the car of the year is called panther 3.0D. T
2. Some young men are not very interested in its engine. F
3. Panther 3.0D has no standard features. F
4. There's loads of space inside Panther 3.0D. T
5. The Panther 3.0D has seats for six people. F
6. The Panther 3.0D is actually very expensive. T
7. The Panther 3.0D is a really safe car. There are airbags and passengers and other safety features. . T

Answer the following question

1. How many seats are there in the Panther 3.0D? كم عدد المقاعد في السيارة

There are eight seats. هناك ثمان مقاعد

2. Does the Panther 3.0D look very expensive or quite cheap?

هل تبدو السيارة غالية ام رخصية

It looks quite cheap. تبدو نوعا ما رخيصة

3. What are the safety features in the Panther 3.0D?

ماهي خصائص الامان في السيارة

There are airbags for the driver and the passengers.

هناك كيس هوائي للسائق والركاب

4. Are the young men interesting in engine? هل الشباب مهتمين بالمحرك

Yes, they are. نعم

5. The panther 3.0D has a warranty for _______ years.

(Three / four / five)

6. The panther 3.0D doesn't have CD player. (True/False)

7. The Panther 3.0D doesn't 12 kilometers to the liter. (True/False)

8. The Panther 3.0D is really dangerous car. (True/False)

9. What are the standards features In the Panther 3.0D?

It has GPS, Sunroof, tinted windows and CD player.

Opposites المعاكسات

هناك بعض المعاكسات (الصفات) تعطي كلمه مختلفة

ex. Ugly X beautiful

وهناك بعض الصفات تعطي العكس باضافه (prefix) (مقطع في بداية الكلمة)

ex.

Correct X **in**correct

Agree X **dis**agree

important X **un**important

Lesson-3-AB-D

Opposites معاكسات

Terrible فضيع	Fantastic	Fat سمين	Thin نحيف
Expensive غالي	Cheap	Happy سعيد	Sad حزين
Boring ممل	Interesting	Friendly صديق	Unfriendly عدو
Ugly قبيح	Beautiful	Quite هادئ	Noisy ضوضائي
Dangerous خطير	Safe	Short قصير	Tall طويل
Old قديم	New	Lazy كسلان	Cleaver شاطر
Unimportant غير مهم	Important مهم	Old fashion طراز قديم	Modern حديث

جدا-حقا Quite / Really نوعا ما

هذين الكلمتين تستخدمان قبل الصفه (ياتي بعدها صفه)

ملاحظة:- كلمة (really) تقوي الصفه بينما كلمة (quite) تجعل الصفه اقل قوة .

Ex.

- The film was **quite** good.
- The film was **really** good.

- This mobile is **quite** slim.
- This mobile is **really** slim.

Lesson-3-E-AB

1. Really
2. Really
3. Quite
4. Quite

Lesson-4-SB

Buying and selling

البيع والشراء

Mountain bike دراجه جبلية
Lightweight tent خيمة خفيفة الوزن
Comfortable ride قيادة مريحة
Disc brakes مكابح
Front and back suspension ايقاف امامي وخلفي
Clear instruction تعليمات واضحة
Insect-proof مضاد للحشرات

"Compound words"

الكلمات المركبة

الكلمات المركبة في اللغة الانكليزية هي عباره عن ربط كلمتين او اكثر مع بعضها مثلا أسم + أسم او صفة + أسم

ex.

Sea fish سمك البحر
Car park موقف السيارة

Lesson-4-AB-A

1. Sweet shop دكان الحلوى
2. Car park موقف السيارات
3. Information desk مكتب المعلومات
4. Disc brakes مكابح
5. Insect-proof مضاد للحشرات
6. Airbag كيس هوائي
7. Swimming pool حوض السباحة
8. Video game العاب الفديو
9. Sunroof فتحة السقف
10. Litter bin سلة المهملات
11. Shop assistant عامل محل

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"Giving reason"
أعطاء الاسباب

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن اعطاء الاسباب

1.

So you can (can't) + فعل مجرد ....   So you will (will not)

ex.

- Mobiles have GPS so you can know the road.

2.

To help you + فعل مجرد ....

ex.

- Cars have disc brakes to help you stop quickly.

Lesson-4-AB-B

2. Cars have CD player so you can listen to music.
3. Mobiles have GPS so you cannot get lost.
4. Cars have electric windows to help you open window easy
5. Cars have sunroof so you can let light in.
6. Cars have tinted windows so you can't see into the car easily.

Lesson-5-AB-A

I bought my new **skateboard** yesterday. I have been **saving up** for six months. It's **fantastic.** It turns so **well.** On the box it says it's **easy to put** and it's true. My father screwed the wheels on in5 minutes.
It has plastic wheel and a wooden board, **so** you **can go** really fast. It's my favorite colors too-green and purple. The best thing is that it comes with a book to **help you** learn more about
Skateboarding. I **can** do a kick flip now!

Lesson-5-AB-B

Write your own email to a friend about your new item

اكتب ايميل الى صديق عن شيء جديد لديك (للدرس)

From: Ahmad
To: Ali
Subject: bicycle
I bought my new bicycle last Friday. It's fantastic and it turns so well. My brother screwed the wheels in five minutes. It has rubber tires so that you can go fast. I bought my favorite colures, too red and white. The best thing is that it comes with catalog about fixing the bicycle.

في الجمعة الماضيه اشتريت دراجتي الجديدة. الدراجة رائعة وتدور بشكل جيد . أخي ادار العجلات في خمس دقائق . الدراجه تمتلك اطارات مطاطيه لكي تستطيع السير بسرعه. انا اشتريت الواني المفضلة الاحمر والابيض . افضل شي بأنن ياتي معها دليل لتثبيت (شد) الدراجة الهوائية .

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Lesson-6-SB
What do they look like?
ماذا يشبهون

Describing people وصف الاشخاص

ممكن ان نصف الناس باستخدام العبارات التالية

1. نصف الملابس (clothes) باستخدام عبارة

He/she + is wearing ....

ex.

1. Zaid is wearing a white shirt.
2. Suha is wearing a black skirt.

2. لوصف شيء جامد مثل حقيبه او كرسي او موبايل او اي شيء اخر نستخدم العبارة التالية

He/she + has ....

ex.

1. He has a black sunglass.
2. She has a pink bag.

3. لوصف الشعر او العين (hair/eyes) نستخدم التعابير التالية

He/she + has + Straight/ curly ....   He/she + has ....

ex.

1. She has straight blond hair.
2. He has curly black hair.
3. Suha has a green eyes.

4. لوصف طول الشخص من حيث الطول او القصر (Tall/short) نستخدم كلمة (quite) اما لوصف الشخص من حيث السمن والنحافة (this/fat) نستخدم كلمة (a bit)

ex.

1. He is a quite short/tall.
2. She is a bit thin/fat.

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Lesson-6-AB-A

Sally is quite short. She is not tall. She has brown hair. She is wearing a pink T-shirt and a headscarf top. She has a pink bag too.

Lesson-6-AB-B

Ahmad is quite short. He is wearing a blue shirt and black trousers. He has curly black hair. He has a skateboard. He is a bit fat.

Adjective order ترتيب الصفات

فاعل	الفعل المساعد	اداة التنكير	صفة عامة	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape شكل	Color لون	Origin جنسية	Noun أسم
He She It they	Is Has are	A an	good bad nice friendly beautiful	Small Big little	Old new	Curly	Red black	Iraqi British	Car Bag Chair Hair table

أنشاء الوحدة الاولى الخاص بالوزاري

Lesson-7-SB

Write an email describing a friend

أكتب أيميل لوصف شخص

From: Amjad
To: Zaid
Dear Zaid,
How are you? I would like to tell you about my best friend Ali. He is really cool. He is an active person. He is good at English and math. He likes sport and he plays football very well. He was on my team. He is very nice looking. He is quite tall with short black curly hair and brown eyes. He is very kind and really good fun. He is also very friendly and I think we are going to be good friends forever.

Tell me your news
Amjad

من أمجد
الى زيد
عزيزي زيد
كيف حالك؟ احب أن اخبرك حول صديقي المفضل علي. هو هادئ جدا. هو شخص فعال. هو جيد في الانكليزية والرياضيات. هو يحب الرياضة ويلعب كره القدم جيدا. هو كان مع فريقي. هو يبدو ذو مظهر جميل. هو نوعا ما طويل ويملك شعر قصير اسود مجعد و عيون بنية. هو جدا عطوف و مبتسم . هو ايضا ودود وانا اعتقد أننا سوف نكون اصدقائ جيدين الى النهاية.
أخبرني عن اخبارك
أمجد

New vocabularies

Cool	رائع	curly	مجعد
Hard working	عمل بجد	good fun	مبتسم
Cleaver	ذكي	sporty	رياضي
Short	قصير	talkative	كثير الكلام/ثرثار
Creative	مبدع	Creative	مبدع
Straight	مستقيم / سرح	smart/clever	ذكي

Lesson-7-AB

"Polite description for people"

وصف الناس بطريقة مؤدبه

في اغلب الاحيان لايمكننا وصف الناس باستخدام صفات مباشره لذالك نستخدم كلمات اخرى من اجل التخفيف على تأثيرها على الاشخاص بطريقه مؤدبة .

1. اذا كانت بداية الصفة مثبتة نستخدم كلمة (a bit) قبل الصفه

ex.

- He is short.

He is **a bit** short.

2. اذا كانت بداية الجملة منفية نستخدم الصفه المعاكسة (very)

ex.

-He is stupid.

He is not **very** smart.

3. اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على صفه وانما تحتوي على (فعل مجرد + can't) وكانت الجملة الثانية تحتوي على فعل مساعد (is) بعد الفاعل نستخدم عبارة (not very good at) ونضع بعدها الاسم واذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على اسم فنحول الفعل الى اسم باضافة (ing) للفعل.

ex.

- He *can't play football.*

He is **not very good** at football

-He can't sing.

He is **not very good** at singing.

Lesson-7-AB-C وزاري

1. He is stupid. --------- He is not **very smart.**
2. He is lay. --------- He is **a bit** lazy.
3. She can't sing. --------- She is not **good at singing.**
4. He can't paint. -------- He can't **paint very well.**
5. She is bad at football. --------- She is not **very good at football.**
6. She is boring. -------- She is **a bit boring** much fun.
7. He is unfriendly. ------- He is **a bit** unfriendly.

Lesson-9-AB-B

Dangerous خطير	Safe أمن
Expensive غالي	Cheap رخيص
Happy سعيد	Sad حزين
Old قديم	New جديد
Old-fashion طراز قديم	Modern حديث
Uncomfortable غيرمريح	Comfortable مريح

Lesson-9-AB-C وزاري

1. It makes cars, boats and planes move. **An engine** محرك
2. Words and pictures to help sell things. **Advert** اعلان
3. A person who helps others is **helpful** مساعد
4. You can clean teeth with this. **Toothbrush** فرشة الاسنان
5. Three or more people waiting in line **queue** طابور

Lesson-9-AB-D

1.

a. T　b. F　c. F　d. T　e. T

2.

a. The passenger will feel comfort with Tiger 5X.

b. The family will not bounce up and down with Tiger 5X.

3.

a. Where did Hassan find the newspaper?

Hassan found the newspaper on a seat next to him.

b. Where did he start reading the article?

He started reading the article at page 10 in the middle.

c. Why is the Tiger 5X good for camping? Give two reasons

The Tiger 5X is good for camping because the passengers would not bounce up and down in the backseats and there is lots of space for boys.

d. Who does Hassan want to take in his car?

Hassan wants to take his family in his car.

Lesson-10-AB-B

1. Hard working
2. Prize
3. Imaginative
4. Queue
5. Patient
6. Poet

مدارس اللغة الانكليزية
الأستاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباججي

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الاولى- وزاري

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الاستاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباججي

Lesson-10-SB

Lucky Customer الزبون المحظوظ

1. Describe Kareem's character?

He is hard-working, very imaginative and patient.

2. What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy? Who was the poet?

It's is Islands of salt. The poet was Mudhafar Al-Nawab.

3. What do you think the collection of poems "Island of salt' is about?

It's about culture and human.

4. Why had Kareem been saving up for months?

Kareem had been saving up for months because he wanted to be the first one to buy new book by his favorite poet.

5. How many times Kareem had read Al-Nawab's poem? How did he find them?

Kareem had read Al-Nawab's poems at least twice. He found them very interesting.

6. Why did Kareem parents, friends and teachers all say he was imaginative?

Because he was quite boy and he spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems.

7. What was Kareem's dream?

Kareem's dream was to be famous poet.

8. Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?

Kareem was very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering because the shop owner suddenly rang a bell.

9. What was Kareem's big prize?

Kareem's big prize was to meet Al-Nawab.

10. Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book?

No, he was not the first.

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Extra Activates-AB-A

1. What is his hair color?
2. Where does he live?
3. What does he wear?
4. Can he play football well?
5. Is he good at science and match?

Extra Activates-AB-B

1. He is fat. --------- He is **a bit** fat.
2. He can't play football. ------ He can't play football **very well**.
3. He can't play volleyball. ------- He is **not very good** at volleyball.
4. He is unfriendly. ------- He is **not very** friendly.

Extra Activates-AB-C

1. I was waiting for my brother.
2. I was listening to the radio and I didn't know the time.
3. I was playing on my computer and I didn't hear the taxi come.
4. I was looking for my shoes for twenty minutes.
5. I was phoning my mother in hospital.

----

1. I am doing my homework.
2. I am looking after my brother.
3. I am watching a good program on TV.
4. I am cooking dinner because my mother is ill.
5. I am painting a picture for the school competition.

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Unit two

Lesson-1-SB

"A perfect holiday"

عطلة سعيدة

Tourist city	مدينة سياحية	Picnic	سفره
Hoppy	هواية	Sailing	ابحار
Swimming	سباحة	Horse riding	ركوب الخيل
Fishing	صيد	Beach	ساحل
Shopping	تسوق	Camping	تخيم

"Talking about things you like or dislike"

هذه الافعال توضع درجات الحب والاعجاب حيث ان الفعل بعدها ياخذ (ing) ويمكن ان نشير لها بالعلامات (✓) او علامة (X) لاظهار درجة الحب او الكره.

Like
Love
Enjoy + v. ing ....
Don't like
Hate

ex.

- I like camping. انا احب التخيم
- I love swimming. انا احب السباحة
- I enjoy surfing. انا احب ركوب الامواج
- I don't like fishing. انا لا احب الصيد
- I hate sailing. انا اكره الابحار

Lesson-1-AB-A

1. Have a picnic	7. Spend some time	13. have a rest
2. Go shopping	8. Watch a TV	14. do fishing
3. Do shopping	9. Win a game	15. spend the afternoon
4. Kick a ball	10. Score a point	
5. Read a story	11. Go to the cinema	
6. Score a goal	12. Watch a game	

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مـدرس اللغـة الانكليزيـة
الاسـتـاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباجچي

1. Zaid and Ali go shopping every Friday.
2. Ahmad scored a goal in the match.
3. Osama reads a story in his spare time.
4. My friend and I go fishing in summer.
5. The boy kicks a ball in school match.

Lesson-1-AB-B

✓✓✓	Love
✓✓	Enjoy
✓	Like
X	don't like
XXX	hate

Lesson-2-ST

"Spare time"وقت الفراغ

هناك مجموعة من الاساليب للتعبير عم التفضيل وعمل الاقتراحات

I'd like **I'd love** + to + فعل مجرد .... **Would you like**

ex.

- I'd like to go to mall.
- I'd love to go to the cinema
- Would you like to visit Spain?

I'd rather **Why not** + فعل مجرد .... **Let's (let us)**

ex.

- I'd rather go to mall.
- Why not go to mall?
- Let's go to mall.

How about + v. ing ....?

ex.

- How about going to mall?

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Lesson-2-AB-A

Write the verb in the correct form – to go, go, or going

1. Where would like **to go** this afternoon?
2. How about **going** to the park?
3. I'd rather **go** to the beach and play football.
4. Why not **go** to the fun fair?
5. I'd love **to go** to the mall.
6. Yes. Let's **go**.

Lesson-3-AB-A

"My favorite kind of book"
نوع كتابي المفضل

Horror	رعب	frightened	خائف
Comedy	مضحك	heart	قلب
Fiction	خيالي	shipwreck	حطام السفينة
Adventure	مغامرة	afraid	يخشى
Novel	رواية	footprint	بصمة الاقدام
Destination	مكان الوصول (مقصد)	discerning	تمييز
Epic	ملحمي	survivor	الناجي
Tale	رواية	journey	رحلة
Sinister	شرير	lord	سيد
A wake	مستيقظ	rings	الخواتم
Fear	خوف	story	قصة
Island	جزيره	evil	شر
Empty	فارغ	take off	يقلع

Lesson-3-AB-A

1. Travel 2.Horror 3. Adventure
4. Fiction 5. Comedy 6. Story

Lesson-3-AB-B

Read , was called , were called , were , go , went , was made of , got , take off , did not like , was.

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الاســتاذ
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Lesson-4-SB

"Present simple Tense"

صيغة المضارع البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عمل متكرر او للتعبير عن الحقيقة.
هناك مجموعة من ظروف التكرار تستخدم للتعبير عن هذا الزمن وهي
(always , often , usually , sometimes , never)
ويكون موقع ظروف التكرار بين الفعل والفاعل.

-Affirmative مثبت

1. اذا كان الفاعل **مفرد** يأخذ (s) الشخص الثالث

ex.

- He always speaks English very well.
- She usually gets up late.

2. اما اذا كان الفاعل **جمع** (I ,we ,they ,you) فيكون الفعل مجرد خالي من اي اضافة.

ex.

- I always speak English very well.
- They usually get up late.

-Negative النفي

1.نستخدم (does not) لنفي الجملة اذا كان الفاعل (he , she ,it) ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد (خالي من اي اضافة)

He/she/it + does not + فعل مجرد ....

ex.

- Ali plays football in the street.
Ali **does not** play football in the street.

2.نستخدم (don't) لنفي الجملة اذا كان الفاعل جمع (I , we , they , you) ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد.

I/we/they/you + don't + فعل مجرد ....

ex.

- We watch TV every day.
We **don't** watch TV every day.

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-**Question** اسؤال/استفهام

1. اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (he , she , it) نسأل ب (Does) ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد

Does + (he/she/it) + فعل مجرد ...... ?

ex.

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- He plays tennis.

Does he play Tennis?

2.اذا كان الفاعل جمع (I , we , they , you) نسال ب (Do) ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد .

Do + (I/we/they/you) + فعل مجرد...... ?

ex.

- They usually study hard.

Do they usually study hard?

ملاحظة:- أذا كان هناك (Wh/question) في الجملة نتبع القاعدة التالية

Wh + do/does + فاعل + فعل مجرد .... ?

Ex.

- What do you work?
- Where does Ali go?

Makes these sentences in present simple tense

1. Safa often (speak) Germany in the class.
2. I (drink) coffee. (Not)
3. The swimming pool (open) at 7:00 O'clock.
4. Zaid usually (wake up) at 8:30 O'clock.
5. What/you/do?
6. My parents (live) in Spain.
7. Bad driving (Cause) many accidents.
8. Rice (grows) in Britain. (Not)
9. Vegetarians (eat) meat. (Question)
10. The sun (rise) in the east.

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"Past Simple Tense"

صيغة الماضي البسيط

الماضي البسيط هو حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي والظروف التي تأتي مع صيغة الماضي البسيط هي

(yesterday , last week , last month , last week , ago)

هناك نوعان من الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية

1. الافعال القياسية وهي افعال نضيف لها (d / ed).
2. الافعال الغير قياسية (شاذة) تكون حسب تصاريف الافعال الشاذة.

-Affirmative مثبت

نحول الجملة الى زمن الماضي البسيط باضافة (ed) الى نهاية الفعل اذا كان قياسيا اما اذا كان الفعل غير قياسي فيحول حسب تصاريف الافعال الشاذة.

ex.

1. Omer (work) hard yesterday.
   Omer work**ed** hard yesterday.

2. We (go) to the cinema last week.
   We went to the cinema last week.

أما اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل رئيسي وانما تحتوي على الفعل (be) فانه تحول الى (was) اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (I/he/she/it) ويحول الى (were) اذا كان الفاعل جمع (we/they/you) .

Ex.

1. I (be) late yesterday.
   I was late yesterday.
2. They (be) at home last night.
   They were at home last night.

-Negative النفي

عند نفي الماضي البسيط ننفي بـ (didn't) وياتي بعدها فعل مجرد .

فاعل + didn't + فعل مجرد ......

Ex.

1. Ali went to the cinema last week.
   Ali **didn't go** to the cinema last week.

2. Zaid watched TV yesterday.
   Zaid **didn't watch** TV yesterday.

-**Question** السؤال/الاستفهام

عند السؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط نسأل بـ (Did) ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد (خالي من اي اضافة) ونضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة.

Did + فاعل + فعل مجرد ...... ?

ex.

1. Suha went to the zoo last week.
   Did Suha **go** to the zoo last week?
2. The boys played football yesterday.
   Did the boys **play** football yesterday?

ملاحظة:- أذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب (Wh/Q) نتبع القاعده التالية

Wh + did + فاعل + فعل مجرد ..... ?

ex.

1. How did you travel to Spain?
2. Where did Amjad live?

Lesson-4-AB-A

Horror program ------ TV comedy
A film test -------- an audition
300 ----- 200 girls
Seven months -------- six months
Wrote --------- phoned
The film ----------- TV program
After ----- before

Lesson-4-AB-B

acter ---- actor
comdy ---- comedy
caracter --------- character
where ------ were

tuk -------- took
speshial ------ special
hur ------ her
col ------- call

Lesson-5-AB-A

- What is it called? What's the title?
- Who is it about? What's the name of main character?
- What's the topic? What is about?
- Where does it happen? Where does it take place?
- What's the ending like? How does it end?
- Could you lend it to me? Could I barrow it?

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Lesson-6-SB
"A TV comedy"

Wonderful	رائع	Fluid	مانع/سائل
Funny	مضحك	Drop	سقط
Clumsy	طائش	Fancy hotel	فندق فاخر
Silly	سخيف	Spill	سكب
Salt	ملح	Slip	انزلق
awful	مروع	Puddle	وحل/طين

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الثانية – وزاري

Lesson-6-AB-A

1. Lucy's brother is clumsy. F
2. Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays. T
3. Samara's brother is older than her. F
4. Samara's mother liked her tea. F
5. Lucy's character fell in the pool. F
6. The brother got very wet. T

Lesson-6-AB-B وزاري

1. D 2.E 3.A 4.B 5.C

Lesson-6-AB-C

1. Is 2. Puts 3. Drops, fall 4.fall 5.spill, slips

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Lesson-6-SB

1. What does Lucy play in the TV comedy?
Lucy plays Samara, the daughter in a traditional family.
2. How old is Lucy?
She is 16 years old.
3. *Who takes the main part in TV comedy?*
Lucy.
4. How is Samara brother?
He is very clumsy.
5. Who does Samara live with?
She lives with her mother, father and young brother.
6. What does Samara's brother put in his mother's tea?
He puts salt instead of sugar.
7. Where do they stay on a holiday?
They stay in fancy hotel with a swimming pool.
8. Where does Samara's brother fall?
He falls in the pool.
9. What does Samara's brother put on his hair?
He puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel.
10. Why did the mother dislike her tea?
The mother disliked her tea because it tasted awful.

أنشاء الوحدة الثانية الخاص بالوزاري

Lesson-7-SB

Write an email invitation

From: Safa
To: Suha
Dear suha,
How are you? I am 15 years old now. I will invite some friends on my birthday party next week. It will begin at 8 P.M on Friday in my house. It's going to be an amazing birthday party. There will be some music equipment which we are going to play on, so we can sing and dance. At the end of the party, we are going to get out to garden to play and have some sweet. If you want to bring your small sister because there will be a funny clown and something to children.

See you soon.

Safa

من صفا
الى سهى
عزيزتي سهى
كيف حالك ؟ انا عمري 15 سنة. انا سوف ادعو بعض اصدقائي في يوم حفلة عيد ميلادي الاسبوع القادم. الحفلة سوف تبدا الساعه 8 مساءا يوم الجمعة في بيتي. انها سوف تكون حفلة رائعة. سوف يكون هناك بعض ادوات الموسيقى والتي سوف نلعب بها ونستطيع الغناء والرقص. في نهاية الحفلة سوف نذهب خارج الى الحديقه للعب و ناكل بعض الحلويات . اذا أرتي جلب اختكي الصغيره بسبب هناك مهرج مضحك وشي للاطفال .
اراك قريبا
صفا

Lesson-7-SB

Making invitation and arrangement

عمل الدعوات والترتيبات

يقصد بالدعوة هو كيفية عمل صيغة لدعوة شخص ما للذهاب او لتناول شيء او اي دعوة اخرى ونستخدم التعابير التالية.

Would you like to + فعل مجرد .... ?
Shall I + فعل مجرد ....?

ex.

- Would you like to come to Ali birthday party?

-Shall I get some ice-cream?

1. **Invite Zaid to go to Real Madrid match. (make invitation)**
   Would you like to go to Real Madrid match?
2. **Invite Suha for a cup of coffee. (make invitation)**
   Shall we drink a cup of coffee?

Lesson-7-AB-A

	The graduation party	The circus
Where	The main hall of the school	**Happy town**
Which day(s)?	**Thursday 15th April**	For one week from Saturday 18th march
What time?	**10 a.m**	**8:00**
How much?	**Tickets are free**	**10,000 , 20,000 and 30,000**
How can I get tickets?	**From someone**	**Visit the website on the internet**

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Lesson-7-AB-B

1. **Would** you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
2. Are you **free** on Thursday?
3. Is Friday **better** for you?
4. Tell me if you **prefer** Thursday or Friday?
5. We don't **need** to get tickets in advance.
6. It **starts** at 8:00.
7. The seats **cost** 15,000 OQD.
8. **Shall** I get the cheapest?

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Lesson-7-AB-C

Types of even	Charity , sport festival , graduation , party , ceremony
What time? (When)	12^{th} May , 1^{st} July , 2:00 P.M
Where	International Hall , sport Hall , Theater , Cinema , Park
How much	15,000 IQD
How can I get Ticket	Call on 077045..... www.tickets.com

Lesson-8-SB

"My favorite Movie"

فلمي المفضل

Especially	خاصة	Passengers	ركاب
Expensive	غالي	Wreck	حطام السفينة
Survivor	الناجي من خطر	Unsinkable	غير قابل للغرق
Tragically Disaster Fact file	مأساوي كارثة ملف حقيقي	Footage Iceberg Retell	القدمية المقاس بالقدم جبل جليدي يحكى مره اخرى

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Lesson-9-AB-B

1. Go to the cinema.
2. Have a picnic.
3. Borrow a book.
4. Write a letter.
5. Spend the morning
6. Watch TV
7. Play a game

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Lesson-9-AB-C وزاري

1. Something you do in your spare time. **Hobby**
2. A funny book, film or play. **Comedy**
3. Another word for a writer. **author**
4. Activities like running, jumping and swimming. **Sport**
5. You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music.
Concert

Lesson-10-SB

What is your hobby? ماهي هوايتك؟

Collecting things جمع الاشياء	Blanket بطانية
Skill موهبة	Generations الاجيال
Race سباق	Treasure كنز
Competition منافسة	Acquire اكتسب
Patience صبر	Substantial حقيقي / جوهري

Lesson-10-AB وزاري

What is my hobby? Read and find out.

1. I get small pieces of glass, metal or shell and great things for people to wear. **(Jeweler making)**
2. I sit by a river with a long, thin rod. **(Fishing)**
3. I use colorful threads to make something to keep you warm. **(Blanket Weaving**
4. I work hard to go further and faster. My hobby means I get wet. **(Swimming)**
5. My hobby is very relaxing. I just sit and watch from my comfortable chair. **(Watching TV)**

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What is your hobby?

1. What is a hobby?

It is something you do in spare time for enjoyment and relaxation rather than something you do to earn money.

2. What can hobby include?

It can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games or simply watching TV.

3. What can a person acquire by participation in a particular hobby?

He can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area.

4. How can anyone enter competitions and compete in Asian games and Olympics?

Anyone can enter competition with enough practice.

5. How do many people find fishing?

Many people find fishing is nothing more relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it.

6. Is blanket weaving still popular in many homes?

Yes it is.

7. What do weaves use to create beautiful patterns?

Weaves use wool, felt, silk or mohair.

8. Do we need a lot of patience in blanket weaving hobby?

Yes, we need a lot of patience.

Extra activities-A

1. Reading	7. Are
2. What's	8. Sounds
3. Its	9. To
4. Don't	10. Interesting
5. about	11. Can
6. Fishing	12. It

Extra activities-B

Base مصدر	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Base مصدر	Past simple ماضي بسيط
Want	Wanted	Send	Sent
Is	Was	Lose	Lost
Say	Said	Fly	Flew
Arrive	Arrived	Set	Set
Laugh Land	Laughed landed	Get put	Got put

Extra activities-C

1. Called
2. Horror
3. Strange
4. Who
5. Heard
6. Light.
7. Anyone
8. House
9. Stopped
10. Live
11. Frightened
12. Ending

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Unit Three
Lesson-1-SB
"Our world"
عالمنا

Wild animalالحيوانات البرية	Tiger نمر
Birds طيور	Crow غراب
Farm animalحيوانات الحقل	Cow ذئب
Habitats مسكن/مأوى	Grazing land ارض المراعي

"Comparative and superlative degree"
درجات المقارنة والتفضيل

1. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد نضيف (er) للمقارنة ونضيف (est) للتفضيل

ex.

Long ----- long**er** مقارنة

Long ------ long**est** تفضيل

2. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين او اكثر نضيف (more) مع المقارنه ونضيف (most) مع التفضيل

ex.

Beautiful ----- more beautiful مقارنة

Beautiful ----- most beautiful تفضيل

3. اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي ب (Y) تقلب الى (i) ونضيف (er) للمقارنة ونضيف (est) للتفضيل.

ex.

Happy ---- happier مقارنة

Happy ---- happiest تفضيل

4. اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (er) للمقارنة ونضيف (est) للتفضيل.

ex. Big ---- bigger مقارنة big ----- biggest تفضيل

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5. هناك صفات شاذة لاتخضع لقاعدة

adjectives صفات	Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
Good/well	better	Best
Bad	worse	Worst
Far	farther	Farthest
Few/little	less	Least
Many/much	more	most

Lesson-1-AB-A

1. Fly 2. Hunt 3. Bite 4. Produce 5. Grow

Lesson-1-AB-B

Study the spilling rule and write the comparative forms of these adjective

1. Wet, wetter
2. Thin, thinner
3. Sad, sadder
4. Long, longer
5. Noisy, noisier
6. Friendly, friendlier
7. Near, neared
8. Fit, fitter
9. Heavy, heavier

Lesson-1-AB-C

Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table

1. Cheap ---- cheaper
2. Dangerous ----- more dangerous
3. Ugly ---- uglier
4. Expensive ----- more expensive
5. Interesting ----- more interesting
6. Happy ---- happier
7. Careful ----- more careful
8. Tidy ----- tidier

"Comparing things with adjectives"

يمكننا مقارنة الاسماء والاشياء باستخدام الصيغ التالية

		is	(er) صفة	
الاسم الاول	+	am +	more صفة	+ than + الاسم الثاني
		Are	less صفة	

ex.

1. England is colder than Iraq.
2. The dawn is more beautiful than the night.
3. Tablets are more expensive than phones.

هناك طريقة اخرى لمقارنة الاشياء

		Is not	
الاسم الاول	+	are not	+ as + صفة + as + الاسم الثاني

ex.

A bear is not as fast as a lion.

Lesson-1-AB-D

1. A bear is not as fast as a lion.

A lion is faster than a bear.

A bear slower than a lion.

2. In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse.

In the desert, a horse is less useful than a camel.

In the desert, a horse is not as useful as a camel.

3. Cows are bigger than goats.

Goats are smaller than cows.

Goats are not as bigger as cows.

Lesson-2-AB-A

What is happing	Rate of change	Cause of change
1. People are growing taller	-2cm every ten years.	Better food
2. People are living longer	-a new baby can expect.	Better health services
3. Population is increase.	-one million.	Increase in the birth and a decrease in the death rate.

Lesson-2-AB-D

1-we will need bigger houses.
2-we will need lots of care.
3-we will need more food to feed everybody.

Lesson-3-SB

"I hate spiders"

انا اكره العنكبوت

So/neither

1. نستخدم (so) مع <u>الجملة المثبة</u> حيث ياتي بعدها الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة ثم نضع الفاعل بعدها حسب الصيغة

So + فعل مساعد + فاعل

اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل مساعد ننظر الى زمن الجملة. اذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط فيكون الفعل المساعد اما (do/does).
اما اذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط فيكون الفعل المساعد (did).

2. نستخدم (neither) مع <u>الجمل المنفية</u> حيث ياتي بعدها الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة ثم نضع الفاعل بعدها كما في الصيغة التالية.

Neither + فعل مساعد + فاعل

اذا كانت الجملة لاتحتوي على فعل مساعد ننظر الى زمن الجملة. اذا كانت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط فيكون الفعل المساعد اما (do/does).
اما اذا كانت الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط فيكون الفعل المساعد (did).

- I hate horses. So do I.
- I don't mind spiders. Neither do I.
- I am afraid of mosquitoes. So am I
- I am not afraid of flies. Neither am I.
- I like falcons. So do I.

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Lesson-4-SB

"First conditional"

في مثل هذا النوع من الجمل تكون جملة الشرط (If) في زمن المضارع البسيط اما جملة جواب الشرط فتكون من (فعل مجرد + will) وهذا النوع يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث حقيقية ومحتملة الوقوع.

If + فاعل + (s) + مصدر مجرد ...... , فاعل + will + مصدر مجرد ......

ex.

1. If he (break) the window, the headmaster (punish) him.

If he breaks the window, the headmaster will punish him.

2. If Suha (study) hard, she (pass) the exam. (First conditional)

If suha studies hard, she will pass the exam.

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Lesson-3-AB-A

1. So do I
2. Neither do I
3. Neither am I
4. so am I
5. i don't mind them

Lesson-3-AB-C

1. A 2. B 3. A

Lesson-4-SB
"Second conditional"

في مثل هذا النوع من الجمل تكون جملة الشرط (If) في زمن الماضي البسيط اما جملة جواب الشرط فتكون من (فعل مجرد + would , should , might) وهذا النوع يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث غير محتملة او غير صحية في الحاضر او المستقبل.

would
If + فاعل + ماضي بسيط .... , فاعل Might + فعل مجرد .....
Could

ex.

1. If I had lots of money, I would study in Britain.
2. If my leg broke, I would be in a lot of pain.
3. If I was late for school, my teacher would be very angry.

Lesson-4-AB-A

1. If there was a spider on my desk now, there would be fewer mosquitoes.
2. If my friend had a pet monkey, he would be able to care it.
3. If we didn't have air-conditioning, we would buy fan.
4. If we didn't have cars, we should take a taxi.

Lesson-4-AB-B

1. A 2. E 3. C 4. D 5. B

Lesson-5-SB

"My fastest living things"

Falcon صقر	Catch مسك/قبض	Government حكومة
Diving يغطس	Rare نادر	Area منطقة
Dates تمر	Wild life الحياة البرية	Environment بيئة
Desert of Arabia الصحراء العربية	Necessity ضرورة	

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الثالثة – وزاري

Lesson-5-AB-A

Are these sentences about the text True (T) or False (F)?

1. Falcons can move faster than any other living thing. T
2. Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. F
3. The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them. T
4. Falconry used to be just a sport. F
5. These could soon be no rare birds because of falconry. T

Answer these questions وزاري

1. What are the fastest things in the natural world?
They are Falcons.
2. How fast can falcons dive?
They fly high up and then dive down to kill a bird or a small animal.
3. Who are the Bedouin?
They are people from the desert of Arabia
4. Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread?
The Bedouin live on date, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds.
5. What was the favorite bird for the Bedouins to catch?
It was houbara.
6. How did the Bedouin use to hunt?
They used to hunt on camels.
7. Where are many Falconers hunting nowadays?
Falconers are hunting in the desert and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq.
8. What is the disadvantage of Falconry sport?
It is that too many rare birds might be killed.

9.What did the government do to protect birds?

The government has set up protected areas for birds.

10. What is the result of government measures to protect bird?

The wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

Lesson-5-AB-B

1.B 2. B 3. c

Lesson-5-AB-C

1-they is the <u>subject</u> of sentence. it stands in place of **<u>the Bedouin.</u>**

2-them is the <u>object</u> of the sentence. it stands in place of **<u>the Bedouin.</u>**

3-there is a possessive adjective. It stands in place of **<u>the Bedouin.</u>**

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronoun ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive adjective صفات التملك
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
She	Her	Her
He	Him	His
It	It	It
We	Us	Our
They	them	Their

1. ضمائر الفاعل تأتي في بداية الجملة باعتبارها فاعل

<u>ex</u>. *– <u>I</u> go to the cinema every day.* *– **<u>He</u>** plays Tennis.*

2. ضمائر المفعول به تأتي في وسط او نهاية الجملة

<u>ex</u>. – Amjad saw **<u>him</u>** yesterday.

3. صفات التملك يأتي بعدها اسم

Ex. – **<u>My</u>** book is new. – It's **<u>our</u>** car.

Lesson-5-AB-D

Ahmad: your, our, us, his

Salman: you, my, it, it's, you, it

Ahmad: you, I

Salma: Their, us, her, she, me

Lesson-6-AB-A

1. Topic
2. Title, questions, instruction.
3. Situation, answer.
4. Points, scores.

Lesson-6-AB-B

Punctuation marks علامات التنقيط

1. بداية كل جملة يجب ان تكون بحرف كبير. -

2. اسماء الاشخاص (..... Ali, Suha, John)

والفصول (Winter, Summer, Spring, Autumn)

والاشهر (............ April, May, July)

وايام الاسبوع (.......... Sunday, Monday, Friday)

والانهار (..... Tigris, Euphrates, Nile, The Red Sea)

والعواصم (......... Baghdad, Dubai,)

والدول (......... Iraq, Japan, Turkey)

تكتب بحرف كبير.

3. الضمير (i) يكتب كبير اينما وجد.

4. وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة المثبة والمنفية.

5. اذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بالافعال المساعدة

(Is, am , are , was , were , do , does, did) وكذالك (Wh/questions) مثل

(when, where, who, how, why, what) يجب وضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة .

6. كلمة (Yes) (No) في الاسئلة الذيلية تكتب بحرف كبير

7. المختصرات مثل (Dr. , Mr. , Miss. , Mrs. , ...)

1. What would you do if you saw a snake?
2. If I was going to a wild place, I would tell my father first.
3. If you were bitten by an animal, what would you do?
4. Would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater?

Lesson-7-SB

"Passive voice"

المبني للمجهول

ملاحظة:- عند تحويل الجملة الى جملة المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية .

1. نحذف الفاعل
2. نضع المفعول به (object) في بداية الجملة
3. نضع الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الجملة
4. نحول الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث للفعل

المفعول به + Is / Am / Are + p.p --------------------------	المضارع البسيط
المفعول به + was /were + p.p ------------------------	الماضي البسيط
المفعول به + will + be + p.p ------------------------	المستقبل

Ex.

1. Zaid breaks the window.
   The window is broken by Zaid.
2. Zaid broke the window.
   The window was broken by Zaid.
3. Zaid will paint the house next week.
   The house will be painted by Zaid next week.

Lesson-7-AB-A

1. Bats can be seen at night.
2. A new species has been discovered.
3. Snakes can be found in desert.
4. You can be killed if you are bitten by a snake.
5. Where can they be found?
6. A lot of animals can be frightened of humans.

Lesson-7-AB-A

1. Hedgehog can <u>be eaten</u> by foxes.
2. Gazelles can <u>be hunted</u> by lions.
3. Wild goats <u>are discovered</u> in Iraq.
4. The camel <u>was lost</u> in the desert.

Lesson-8-SB
"Life on the Marshes"
الحياة في الاهوار

Traditional life	الحياة التقليدية	Boat	قارب
Sheep	خروف	Species	انواع
Cattle	قطيع/ماشية	Migratory birds	الطيور المهاجرة
Crops	محاصيل	Risk	خطر
Barley	شعير	Extinct	منقرض
Arched house	بيوت ذا اقواس	Ecosystem	النظام البيئي
Reeds	قصب		
Guest house	بيت الظيوف		

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الثالثة – وزاري

Answer the following questions

1. Where can Arabs Marsh be found?
Arabs Marsh can be found in the south-east of Iraq

2. What do they raise?
They raise buffalo, sheep and cattle.

3. What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs?
They are rice, wheat and barley.

4. Where do Marsh Arabs live?
They live in arched houses.

5. Why do their houses have two entrances?
They have two entrances because one of the house is for family and other is for animals.

6. What do Marsh Arabs use as transport?
They use boats.

7. How many species of birds can be found in the marsh land?
They can be found forty species.

8. Why 40% to 60% are of Marsh Arabs at risk?
Arabs Marsh are risk because most of the wetland has dried up.

9. What did the draining of marshes in 1990 cause?
They cause a significant change in the ecosystem.

تابع لقطعة الاهوار في العراق على صيغة فراغات

1. Rice, wheat and barley are known as **crops**.
2. **Boat** is used as transport in the Marshes.
3. Marsh Arabs live in arched houses built from **reeds**.
4. Flamingo, Pelicans and herons are **species** of birds.
5. The draining of the marshes in 1990s caused a **significant change in the ecosystem**.

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Lesson-9-AB-A

1. I don't **mind**.
2. I am not **afraid**.
3. Animals **habitats**.
4. **Wild** animals.
5. **Neither** do I.
6. Six **million** people.
7. It is going **hotter**.

Lesson-9-AB-B وزاري

1. A bird that hunts and kills other birds' **bird of prey** طير جارح
2. The opposite of *safe* **dangerous.** خطير
3. Sit and travel on a horse or camel **ride.** ركوب
4. The fastest bird in the world **falcon.** صقر
5. Rice *and wheat, for example* **crops.** محاصيل
6. People who are not children **adults.** بالغ

Lesson-9-AB-C

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. D

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Lesson-9-AB-D

1. If there were spiders, there would be less insect.
2. There are more birds than before.
3. A rat is bigger than a mouse.
4. Small animals and birds are eating by falcon.
5. Where can wild flamingo be found?

Lesson-10-SB
"Iraq's first national park"

Forest غابة	Trapped محاصرين
Deer غزال	Predator مفترس
Bow قوس	Strikes ضرب
Spot بقعة/اكتشف	Blind اعمى
Fawn ولدها	Choice فوضى
Arrow سهم	Pregnant حامل

أنشاء الوحدة الثالثة الخاص بالوزاري

Write a fact file about wildlife in Iraq
اكتب عن الحياة البرية في العراق

The wildlife in Iraq marshes is very natural. People in marsh live in a traditional life in the south-east of Iraq. They raise sheep and cattle. They plant rice, wheat and barley. Most marsh Arabs live in arched housed which they build from reeds. They use boats for transport. Everyone can find more than forty species of bird in the marsh land such as flamingos and pelicans as well as there are different types of fish in the marsh.

الحياة البرية في الاهور جدا طبيعية . الناس في الاهوار يعيشون حية تقليدية في الجنوب الشرقي من العراق. الناس يربون الاغنام وقطعان الماشية . الناس يزرعون الرز والقمح والشعير. معضم عرب الاهوار يعيشون في بيوت ذات اقواس والتي تبنى من القصب . يستخدمون القوارب للتنقل . كل شخص يستطيع ان يجد اكثر من ابعون نوع من الطيور في ارض الاهوار مثل طير النعامه ,طير البجع بالاضافة الى انواع مختلفة من السمك في الاهوار.

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Lesson-10-SB

Things happened in nature for a reason

أشياء حدثت في الطبيعة لسبب

1. What dangers was the pregnant deer surrounded by?
The deer was surrounded by a strong-flowing river, a forest fire, a hunter and a hungry lion.

2. Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid?
A hungry lion.

3. What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer?
Lightning strikes the hunter, the arrow strikes the lion and the rain doused the fire.

4. How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers?
The deer stayed waiting what will happen and focused on giving birth a new life.

5. What's the moral lesson of the story?
The moral lesson is to do what you should do and leave the rest for God.

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Extra Activities-A

Story 1	Story2
F	T
T	T
T	F
T	T
T	T
F	F

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Extra Activities-B

1. What was the Chinese farmers' second problem?

There were too many insects

2. Why couldn't the birds eat the insect?

The birds couldn't eat the insect because the farmers had killed the birds.

3. Why did the farmers kill the monkey?

The farmers killed the monkey because they took banana and other fruit.

4. Why did the leopards kill the farmers' animals?

The leopards killed the farmers' animal because there were no monkeys for them to eat.

5. Why did the leopards stop killing the farmers' animals?

The leopards stopped killing the farmers' animal because the leopards had monkeys to eat again.

6. What is the inference from these two stories?

Wildlife is useful to us or we shouldn't kill wildlife.

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Unit Four

Check your progress-Test-A-C

Opposites معاكسات

Fast سريع	Slow بطيء
Beautiful جميل	Ugly قبيح
Bright مشرق	Dark مظلم
Cheap رخيص	Expensive غالي
Dangerous خطير	Safe أمن
Happy سعيد	Sad حزين
Quite هادئ	Noisy ضوضائي
Old كبير	Young صغير
Lazy كسلان	Hard working عمل بجد
Fantastic رائع	Awful مخيف

Check your progress-Test-A-E

Write the verb in the correct form to go, go or going

1. I'd love <u>to go</u> to summer school this year.
2. I'd rather <u>go</u> to the library.
3. How about <u>going</u> fishing?
4. Ok. Let's <u>go</u> fishing.

Check your progress-Test-A-F

1. My 2. His 3. your 4. Me/Us 5. She, her

Check your progress-Test-A-G

1. Eat 2. Won't do well 3. Will you 4. Doesn't

Check your progress-Test-B-A

- At the village school ----- paragraph 2
- A French friend ------ paragraph 4
- Life outside ------ paragraph 5
- Moving to Baghdad ------- paragraph 3
-Ibrahim as a child ------ paragraph 1

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الرابعة – وزاري

Check your progress-Test-B-B

Mark the sentence True(T) or False (F)

1. Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. F
2. He found out about animals from television. F
3. He moved to Baghdad when he was 17. F
4. Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. T
5. Ibrahim wrote a book at university. F

Check your progress-Test-B-C

Answer the following question

1 .Where was Ibrahim village?
It was in the south of Iraq.

2. What did he look after his father?
He looked after his father's goats and chickens.

3. Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions?
Ibrahim asked lots of question because he was interesting in animals.

4. Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books?
Ibrahim asked his father for book because he liked reading.

5. Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad?
Ibrahim move to Baghdad because his father got new job with Iraqi petroleum.

6. What did he learn from Pierre?
He learnt from Pierre to speak French and he learnt about French.

7. Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist?
Ibrahim want to be a zoologist because he wants to study animals in different countries.

8. Where is Ibrahim writing his book?
Ibrahim is writing his book in Africa.

Check your progress-Test-B-C

Pierre and Ibrahim first **met** *in a shopping mall in Baghdad. They* **were** good friends. Pierre **talked** French and Ibrahim **learned** to speak French. They **become** about what they want to do after school. Ibrahim **wanted** to become a zoologist. He **moved** to France and he is working there.

أنشاء الوحدة الرابعة الخاص بالوزاري

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Write about your life

أكتب عن حياتك

I was born in Iraq, Mosul in 1990. I live in Duhok with my father, mother *and younger brother. When I was a child, I like playing football and I* used to play with my friends in the yard. I remember my team, it a local team.

When I was six years old, I joined primary school. I was excited to be a pupil. I met new friends such as Zaid and Amjad. I like English Subject because I used to watch English Cartoon.

In intermediate school, I felt confusion first because I didn't know anyone but later that I felt happy when I met my old friends. I enjoyed on holiday when i went on a picnic with friends. Outside school, I used to play football with my local team.

In preparatory school, I felt anxious because it a new step in my life and I have to do my best for it. I think that I will go to the university because I want to complete my higher study.

انا ولدت في العراق,موصل سنة 1990. انا اعيش في دهوك مع أبي , أمي وأخي الصغير . عندما كنت صغير , انا احب لعب كرة القدم واعتدتو على اللعب مع الاصدقاء في الساحة. اتذكر فريقي, وهو فريق محلي.

عندما كان عمري 6 سنواتدخلت المدرسة الابتدائية . انا كنت متلهف لأكون طالب. التقيت باصدقاء جديدين مثل زيد و امجد. انا احب مادة اللغة الانكليزية لانني كنت معتادة على متابعة الكارتون الانكليزي.

في المدرسة المتوسطة, انا شعرب بالارتباك في البداية لأنني لم اعرف اي احد لكن بعد ذالك شعرب بالسعادة عندما التقيت اصدقائي القدماء. كنت قد تمتعت بالعطلة عندما ذهبت بسفرة مع الاصدقاء. خارج المدرسة كنت معتاد على لعب كرة القدم مع الفريق المحلي.

في المدرسة الثانوية شعرت باللهفة لانها خطوة جديدة في حياتي ويجب ان اعمل بجهد. انا اعتقد بأني سوف اذهب للجامعة لأنني اريد تكملة دراستي العليا.

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الاستاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباججي

Unit Five

Lesson-1-SB

Watching the match

مشاهدة المباراة

Badminton لعبة تنس الريشة
Basketball كرة السلة
Baseball كرة المضرب
Football كرة القدم
Running الركض
Tennis تنس
Table tennis طاولة تنس

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الاجوبة

1. Tennis 2. Football 3. Badminton 4. Basketball
5. Table tennis 6. Badminton 7. Running 8. Football
9. Football 10. Baseball

I often watch sport with my family and friends. I like football best. I sometimes get very excited. I jump up and down when my favourite team scores a goal. The last match I watched was very exciting. My favourite team won 4-1.

غالبا اشاهد الرياضة مع عائلتي واصدقائي. احب كرة القدم كثيرا. بعض الاحيان اكون جدا متشوق اقفز للاعلى والاسفل عندما فريقي يسجل هدف. اخر مباراة شاهدتها كنت متشوقا جدا. فريقي المفضل ربح ٤-١

Lesson-1-AB-A

Team	score		Team
Brazil البرازيل	9	0	India الهند
Juventus يوفنتس	2	2	AC Milan أيسي ميلان
Manchester united مانجستر يونايتد	3	1	Arsenal ارسنال

Lesson-1-AB-B

Did, didn't, did, did, did, didn't, was, was.

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Lesson-1-AB-C

Team	score		Team
Iraq	2	0	Japan
Syria	0	1	Oman

Lesson-2-SB

Nawal Ramzi talks to the Iraqi morning news

نوال رمزي تتحدث في اخبار الصباح العراقية

ترجمة النص

الصحفي: صباح الخير. اليوم نتحدث مع طبيبة اسنان مشهورة دكتورة نوال رمزي.

اولاً اين ولدت؟

الدكتورة: ولدت في الموصل

الصحفي: ماذا كنت تفعلين قبل ان تكوني طبية اسنان؟

الدكتورة: حسنا, كنت طبية فعلا وكنت اقرا الكثير في البيت واكون ع اتصال مع عدد كبير من الاطباء من مختلف البلدان حول العالم.

الصحفي: ارى, ما الذي غير حياتك؟

الدكتورة: احد الايام كنت اعالج اسنان لاحد مرضاي كان فاسدا وبيحتاج الى قلعة, كل شي كان على مايرام لكن فجاة بدأت اللثة تنزف حاولت وحاولت حتى اخيرا نجحت في ايقاف النزف, استأنفت العمل مره قانية. كان درس لي لأعمل بجد اكثر واجد اجدد الطرق لمعالجة الاسنان السيئة.

الصحفي: ماذا حصل بعد ذالك؟

الدكتورة: شاركت بعدة ورش لاستخدام الليزر بطب الاسنان. فتحت عيادة جديدة وكبيرة واستخدمت المعدات الحديثة لاجعل عملي اكثر ناجح.

الصحفي:هل انتي سعيدة بعملك الان؟

الدكتورة: نعم, جدا سعيدة بسبب اني اساعد الناس في مدينتي ليحصلو على اسنان صحية وكذالك عرضت علاج مجاني للعوائل الفقيرة وعوائل الجنود العراقيين.

الصحفي: الان , اريني الاجهزة الجديدة التي يتحدث الناس عنها.

Vocabularies مفردات

Treat يعالج

Decayed فاسد

Gum لثة

Bleed ينزف

Resumed استأنف

Clinic عيادة

Treatment علاج

Lesson-2-AB-A

1. F	2. T	3. F	4. F	5. F	6. T
7. T	8. F				

Lesson-2-AB-C

1. What was Layla doing before she become a famous dentist?
2. What was changing Nawals's life?
3. What was Nawal doing next?
4. What was Nawal's new clinic like?
5. How was the modern equipment helped?
6. Who was nawal offering free treatment to?

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Lesson-2-SB

Past simple Tense

صيغة الماضي البسيط

تم شرحه في الوحدة الثانية صفحة 27 (راجع)

Past continuous Tense

صيغة الماضي المستمر

تم شرحه في الوحدة الاولى صفحة 4 (راجع)

Lesson-3-SB

Iraqi morning news

الأخبار الصباحية العراقية

Minister	وزير	hero	بطل
Conference	مؤتمر	report	الصحفي
Focus	يركز	across	عبر
Discuss	يناقش	ran up	ركض
Welcomed	رحب	knocked	اسقط
Escorting	يصل	barked	نبح
Venue	مكان	afterward	بعدئذ
Ceremony	مراسيم	trouble	مشكلة
Youth	شباب	shot	ضربة
Representative	متقدمين	international	دولي

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مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الاستاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباججي

Iraqi morning news
الأخبار الصباحية العراقية

1. Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when?
He arrived in London. It was yesterday.
2. What did the meeting focus on?
The meeting focused on development programs between countries.
3. What was the minster's suggestion?
The minister's suggestion was to open English school in Iraq to develop English Language learning.
4. Who welcomed the Iraqi minster at the airport?
The British minister of Education
5. What did the sport's minster open in Basra?
The sport's minster opened a new sports city in Basra.
6. How much did the sport's city cost? How long did it take?
It costed 1 billion IQD. It took 3 years.
7. When did the sport's minster arrive?
He arrived at 10 a.m.
8. Why was the boy from the UK called a hero?
He was called because he saved a child from dangerous animal.
9. What was Salma doing at the start of the story?
She was playing with a ball.
10. What did the dog do first?
The dog ran up to Esra's and her daughter.
11. What was John doing at the start of the story?
He was playing football.
12. What did John do?
He kicked the ball at the dog.

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Lesson-3-AB-A

Minister arrived at **10 a.m.**
Minster opened the sport city at **11 a.m.**
Cost of new sports city **1 billion IQD**

Lesson-3-AB-A

الاجوبة في اسئلة القطع الخاصة بالوزاري

Lesson-3-AB-D

1. Was reading
2. Got
3. Accepted
4. was looking forward
5. Came
6. was arriving
7. Went
8. Gave
9. We were watching
10. Got
11. Left
12. Went

Lesson-3-AB-D

1. What was Salma *do* / ***doing*** before the dog ran at her?
2. She *played* / ***was playing*** in the park.
3. John ***saw*** / *was seeing* the dog and Salma.
4. John ***acted*** / *was acted* quickly and saved Salma.
5. Many people ***were waiting*** / *waited* when the minster arrived at 10 a.m.
6. He ***spoke*** / *was speaking* to the public before leaving at 2 p.m.

Lesoon-4-SB

Business	عمل/شغل	Rainforest	الغابات
Company chiefs	رئيس الشركة	Arts	فنون

Lesoon-4-AB-A

1. J	2.I	3.G	4.H	5.F	6.E	7.M
8.C	9.A	10.K	11.D	12.L	13. B	

Lesoon-4-AB-B

1. Oil prices have **bin** falling steadily for the last six **munths.**
(Been, months)
2. **Theie** are many new and exciting shops in the Al-Mansour mall?
(there, .لانحتاج الى علامة التعجب ويجب انتنتهي الجملة بنقطة)
3. How many **cres's** of **rainforrest** are destroy every day.
(areas', rainforest)
4. My **knew** **favrite** TV show is on today at 6 **oclock.**
(new, favorite, O'clock)

Lesoon-5-SB

Graduation party reviews

أستعراض حفلة التخرج

Hosted	استضافت	Talent students	طلاب ذو موهبة
Concert	حفلة غنائية	Solo	منفرد
Uniform	زي رسمي	Performances	اداء
Hush	سكون/سكوت	Audience	جمهور
Spread	انتشر	Disappointed	خائب الظن
Supposed to	من المفترض	clapping	يصفق

حلول لاسئلة القطعة (للدرس)

1. Dalia enjoyed the party but Sara didn't.
2. They were wearing their uniform.
3. The hall was already full when she arrived.
4. She will try and get to the party earlier next time to get a better seat.

الماضي بحالتين

١. الماضي البسيط تم شرحه سابقا
٢. الماضي المستمر تم شرحه ايضا

هناك بعض الملاحظات الخاصة بهذا الزمنين باستخدام **(while , as)**

As While	+	ماضي مستمر (was, were + v.ing)	+	ماضي بسيط (ed , فعل شاذ)

ملاحظة: ممكن ان تأتي (as ,while) في بداية الجملة او في الوسط شرط ان ياتي بعدهم ماضي مستمر.

Ex.
1. **While** I was cooking, the telephone rang.
2. Suha saw a nightmare **as** she was sleeping last night.

Examples

1. **While** Susan (walk) in the street, she (meet) an old friend.
While Susan was walking in the street, she met an old friend.
2. The pupil (stay) in the class **as** it (rain).
The pupil stayed in the class as it was raining.

Lesoon-5-AB-A

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1. The hall was full at 10.00.
2. The students were wearing their uniform.
3. The audiences were being patient.
4. The arts team had practiced (a lot).
5. Everybody was smiling / the audience was clapping loudly.
6. Sara arrived late.
7. Sara had to stand right at the back.
8. The students around Sara were chatting loudly.
9. The rest of the audience clapped at the end.
10. Sara didn't enjoy the party because she didn't have a good seat.

Lesoon-5-AB-B

Make these sentences negative

1. The hall wasn't empty.
2. The students weren't wearing school uniform.
3. The arts teams weren't performing very well.
4. Sara didn't enjoy standing at the back.
5. People weren't shouting at the arts team.
6. The audience didn't stay very quiet.

Lesoon-5-AB-B

Write the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

Majid arrived home at 8 p.m. his wife was making dinner, his older son was doing his homework and his younger son was getting ready for bed. First, he helped one son with his mathematics. Then he read a story to the other son, and finally, he and his wife ate dinner.

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Lesoon-6-SB

Would you take less?

هل تأخذ اقل

A mountain bike	A town bike
Gears الكير	Worn tyre الاطارات
Frame الهيكل	Reflector العاكس
Wheels العجلات	
Tyres التاير	

Lesoon-6-AB-A

1. C) The one in the paper today?
2. E) No, It's still for sale.
3. D) Yes. It's as good as new.
4. I) Four
5. G) Yes, There are seven games with it.
6. F) 12,500 IQD.
7. J) Maybe.
8. B) How about 2 p.m.?
9. A) 24, west Road. And my name's Basim.
10. H) Bye, Khaled. See you later.

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Lesoon-7-SB

When will the school activity week start?

متى سوف تبدا النشاط الاسبوعي في المدرسة

A.1	b.3	c.2	d.4	e.5

Lesoon-7-AB-A

1. Art
2. Sport
3. Charity activities
4. Science
5. English

Lesoon-7-AB-C

1. When will the English activity start?
2. When will the art activity finish?
3. How long will the science activity last?

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Future Tense
صيغة المستقبل

يمكن التعبير عن صيغة المستقبل باستخدام عدة طرق واهم هذه الطريقة هي طريقة المستقبل البسيط باستخدام will حيث يأتي بعدها فعل مجرد.

الظروف التي تاتي مع صيغة المستقبل هي

(Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, later)

- **Affirmative** مثبت

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الفاعل + will + مصدر مجرد .

ex.

The match **will** start at 8.00 p.m.

We **will** visit Spain next week.

- **Negative** نفي

عند النفي نضع (Not) بعد (will) كما في القاعدة التالية

فاعل + **will not** + مصدر مجرد

ex.

1. I **will not** go to the party tomorrow.
2. Ali **will not** visit his grandmother.

- **Question** سؤال/ استفهام

عند السؤال نضع (Will) في بداية الجملة ونضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة كما في القاعدة التالية.

Will + فاعل + فعل مجرد ?

ex.

1. Will Suha study in England?
2. Will the Iraqi team win the match?

ملاحظة: ممكن ان تأتي صيغة المستقبل ع هيئة سؤال باستخدام (Wh/Question) باستخدام القاعدة التالية.

Wh/Q + will + فاعل + فعل مجرد ....?

ex.

- When will the match start?

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Make these sentences in future Tense.

1. John (visit) his grandmother next week.
2. I (lend) you some money. (Not)
3. Ali (clean) the room. (Question)
4. When/the match/start?

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"Pronouns"
الضمائر

Subject pro. ضمائر الفاعل	Meaning المعنى	Object pro. ضمائر المفعول به
I	أنا	Me
You	أنت	You
We	نحن	Us
They	هم	Them
He	هو	Him
She	هي	Her
it	لغير العاقل	it

١. ضمائر الفاعل تأتي في بداية الجملة باعتبارها الفاعل

ex.

1. I go to school every day.
2. He plays football.

٢. ضمائر المفعول به تأتي في وسط او نهاية الجملة

ex.

1. I saw him yesterday.
2. They told me to study hard.

أستخدام the قبل اسماء دولة معينة

نستخدم اداة التعريف (the) قبل اسماء الدول التي تكول اسماؤها عبارة عن مختصرات مثل
the Uk, the UAE, the USA

ولايمكننا استخدام اداة التعريف (the) مع اسماء الدول التي تحمل اسم كامل مثل
Iraq, Spain, Turkey

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Lesoon-8-SB

A website for me

موقع على الانترنت بالنسبة لي

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Popular مألوف
Soccer لعبة كرة القدم
Puzzles الغاز

Lesoon-9-AB-B

1. It tells a funny story. **Comedy** مضحك
2. Information about sun, rain and temperature. **Weather** الطقس
3. A question and answer programme. **Quiz show** برنامج حواري
4. Conversations between famous people. **Talk show** مسابقة ثقافية
5. It gives information about one subject. **Documentary** ثقافي

Lesoon-9-AB-C

1. Score **goal**
2. Win **medal**
3. Play **tennis**
4. Run **race**
5. do **gymnastics**

Lesoon-10-SB

A powerful lesson for everyone

درس طاقة للجميع

Reporters	صحفيين	Wiped	مسح/ازال
Editor	محرر	Combed	يمشط (الشعر)
Attracted	منجذب	Straightened	رتب
Attention	انتباه	Spectacles	مشهد
Wheelchair	كرسي للمقعدين	Grasp	فهم/ادرك
Disgust	قرف/اشمأز	Publicly	علانية
Embarrassed	محرج	Crowd	حشود

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الاستاذ
مصطفى احمد عثمان الباجي

أسئلة القصة الخاصة بالوحدة الخامسة - وزاري

A powerful lesson for everyone

درس طاقة للجميع

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
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1. What was the special offer of the Al-Sabah newspaper?
It was that two students can work as reporters on the paper.
2. Who was the lucky boy? How old was he?
Salma Ahmad was the lucky boy. He was 15 years old.
3. What did the editor say to the reporters?
It said that a big new restaurant is opening in Baghdad next Tuesday.
4. What did Salam take with him on Tuesday?
He took a notebook and Camera.
5. What was the special thing attracted Salam's attention?
He was attracted by a young boy was taking his old father who was in a wheelchair.
6. What did the boy buy his father?
He bought some food.
7. Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers?
Because he was very old and weak.
8. Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect?
No, they didn't.
9. What did the son do when his father had finished eating?
He took his father t0 the washing room.
10. How did the son feel when they came out of the washing room?
He was very proud and pleased.
11. What was the moral lesson that the son left behind?
He left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.
12. What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes?
He thanked the boy and kissed the old father.

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Lesoon-10-AB-B

1. Reporter
2. Spectacles
3. Weak
4. Praised
5. Wheelchair
6. Wise

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Extra activities-A

1. Did you
2. Did
3. Did
4. Was
5. Was
6. Was

Extra activities-B

Ali was sitting in a café. He was reading a book. He was waiting for his friend Jassim. He heard a taxi stop and he looked up. He saw his friend Jassim. He got out of the taxi very slowly. What's the matter? Ali thought. Then he saw Jassim had a broken leg.

Extra activities-C

1. Jassim broke his leg and he couldn't walk. (He/him)
2. Ahmad gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to them yesterday. (They/them)
3. 'I often go to the beach with my sister,' said Noor. 'We like the sea.' (We/us)
4. Mrs Fatima asked Mariam question. Mariam gave her a good answer. (She/her)
5. Jassim and Hamid were late for school. 'Can you take us in the car? Jassim asked his father. (We/us)

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Write about TV program
أكتب حول برنامج تلفزيوني

Last night, I was watching a good program with my father, mother and younger brother. It was an interesting program. It was about testing the voice. There was an Iraqi participator who joined the program. His name was Satar Saad. All Iraqi people from different cities were encouraging him so; he won in the last episode.

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في الليلة الماضية كنت اشاهد برنامج جيد مع والدي, والدتي وأخي الصغير. البرنامج كان ممتع جدا. البرنامج كان حول اختبار الصوت. كان هناك مشترك عراقي والذي شارك في البرنامج . اسمه كان ستار سعد. كل العراقيين من مختلف المدن كانو يشجعونه ولذالك هو فاز في اخر حلقه من البرنامج.

HALABJA CENTER

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Unit Six
Jobs and workplaces
وظائف واماكن العمل

اماكن العمل

Fire station محطة الاطفاء
Garage كراج
Hospital مستشفى
Hotel فندق
School مدرسة
Shop or supermarket دكان او متجر كبير

الوظائف

1. Firefighter رجل الاطفاء
2. Mechanic ميكانيكي
3. Doctor, nurse دكتور
4. Hotel manager, waiter مدير الفندق
5. Teacher مدرس
6. Shopkeeper, shop assistant عامل محل

Lesson-1-AB-A

1. Help customers
2. Put out fires
3. Repair cars
4. Run a business
5. Save lives
6. Take orders for food
7. Take care of sick people

Lesson-1-AB-B

1. A fire fighter: is someone who puts out fires and save people's lives.
2. A mechanic: is someone who works in a garage and repair cars.
3. Policeman: is someone who arrests the thieves and makes cities safety.
4. Shop assistance: is someone who works in a shop or help the customers.
5. Teacher: *is someone who teaches in the school and learns the* student.
6. Waiter: is someone who works in a restaurant and take care of orders for food.

Lesson-2-SB

1. Plans building يصمم المباني
2. Flies a plane يطير الطائرة
3. Plays football يلعب كرة القدم
4. Writes books يكتب الكتب
5. Designs websites يصمم صفحات الانترنت
6. Takes care of sick animals يعني بالحيوانات المريضة
7. Flies in a rocket يطير بالصاروخ
8. Takes photographs ياخذ صور
9. Looks after people's teeth يعتني باسنان الناس
10. Paints rooms يصبغ الغرف

Jobs الوظائف

1. Architect معماري
2. Pilot طيار
3. Footballer لاعب كرة قدم
4. Author مؤلف
5. Web designer مصمم مواقع
6. Vet طبيب بيطري
7. Astronaut رائد فضاء
8. Photographer مصور فوتوغرافي
9. Dentist طبيب اسنان
10. Painter صباغ

"Have to"

I/we/they/you + have to + فعل مجرد

ex.

1. I have to study hard.
2. We have to ***swim*** for 2 hours only. (Swims – swim – swimming)

"Has to"

He/she/it + has to + فعل مجرد

ex.

1. He has to work hard.
2. Suha has to clean the room.

Lesson-3-SB

" Future Tense"

صيغة المستقبل

الظروف التي تأتي مع صيغة المستقبل هي

(tomorrow , next week , next month, next year, later)

هناك عدة اساليب للتعبير عن المستقبل واهمها هي **will / going to** .

١ .نستخدم (will) للتعبيرعن التوقعات في المستقبل كما في الصيغة التالية

فاعل + will + فعل مجرد

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ex.

1. I will visit my grandmother next week.
2. Suha will work in the factory tomorrow.

٢ . نستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن المستقبل بخطة مسبقة من المتكلم كما في الصيغ التالية.

- **Affirmative** مثبت

I + am + going to + فعل مجرد .....

ex.

I am going to be a teacher.

He She + is + going to + فعل مجرد ...... it

ex.

Amjad is going to visit Spain next year.

We You + are + going to + فعل مجرد ..... They

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ex.

1. We are going to play football in the yard.

- **Negative النفي**

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد الافعال المساعدة (is, am, are) كما في الصيغة التالية

فاعل + is/am/are (not) + going to + فعل مجرد ....

ex.

1. I **am not** going to visit Spain next week.
2. He **is not** going to be a teacher.
3. We **are not** going to play in the yard.

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- **Question السؤال/الاستفهام**

عند السؤال نضع الافعال المساعدة (is, am ,are) في بداية الجمل ونضع بعدها الفاعل وبعدها (going to) ثم مصدر مجرد كما في الصيغة التالية.

Is, am, are + فاعل + going to + مصدر مجرد ......?

ex.

1. Is Ali going to work in the hospital?
2. Are you going to study in Britain?

ملاحظة: اذا جاءت صيغة المستقبل على هيئة سؤال باستخدام (Wh/question) نتبع القاعدة التالية.

Wh/Q + فعل مساعد + فاعل + going to + فعل مجرد ...... ?

ex.

What/you/do with money? (Use: going to)

What **are** you **going to** do with money?

Make these sentences in future tense

1. I meet you outside the hotel next week. (Use: will)
2. We go to Italy tomorrow. (Use: going to)
3. Dina come to the factory. (Use: going to – Negative)
4. What/Ali/wear for the party? (Use: going to)
5. Suha visit her mom next week. (Use: going to)

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Lesson-3-AB-A

1. She hates it. She is going to leave as soon as possible.
2. She is good at drawing.
3. She suggests art school.
4. She is going to be a vet.
5. She will have to go to University.
6. She loves being with animals.

Lesson-3-AB-B

1. I am very good at English.
2. I am not good at Math.
3. No, I am not good at anything outside school.
4. I am going to leave school when I want to get the University.
5. Yes, I think that.
6. Yes, I am going to be a pilot.

Lesson-4-SB

The school of the future

مدرسة المستقبل

Different مختلف

Deliver يوصل

Super school مدرسة سوبر

Facilities تسهيلات رائعة

Designed صمم

Connect يتصل

Global database قاعدة بيانات عالمية

Virtual learning تعليم واقعي

Specialism تخصص

Expert خبير

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The school of the future
مستقبل المدرسة

1. How will the teaching and learning take place in the future?
Most of teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet.

2. How will the students communicate and discuss work with other students?
They will communicate by internet.

3. Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?
They will study at the special building designed for those subjects.

4. What is the importance of Global Education?
to make the students connect with other students all over the world.

Complete the following

1. School in the future will be very different to schools now because **there will be much more technology.**

2. In the super school, there will be **a science park , a museum , sport facilities and mosques.**

"Giving more information about people and things"

اعطاء معلومات اكثر حول الناس والاشياء

Pronouns: Who, which /that

١. نستخدم (who) مع الاشخاص (للعاقل) او مايدل عليهم مثل

(Ali, Suha, boy, girl, people, teacher, father, mother .....)

ex.

1. The boy is someone **who** plays in the garden.
2. The teacher is someone **who** teaches children.

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٢. نستخدم (which) مع غير العاقل مثل جماد او نبات

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ex.

1. This is the book **which** i told you about.
2. This is the car **which** I bought it yesterday.

٣. نستخدم (That) مع الاشياء بصورة عامة

ex.

1. Where are the books **that** I left here?

Lesson-4-AB

1. That's the man who was stopped by the policeman.
2. Where are the books that I left here?
3. The girl who came last in the race was ill.
4. I've brought some cakes that my sister made yesterday.
5. Students who want to go to university have to work hard in school.

Lesson-5-SB

أدوات التعريف والتنكير (a - the – an)

1. نستخدم (a) مع الاسم المفرد المعدود والذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح مثل

a pen , a car , a book

2. نستخدم (an) مع الاسم المفرد المعدود والذي يبدأ باحد احرف العلة (a, o, u, i, e) مثل

an apple, an orange juice

3. نستخدم (the) مع المفرد والجمع ومع اشياء معحدد ك اسم العلم مثل

The sun

The moon

The red sea

The pen on your desk is mine.

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ملاحظة: يمكننا استخدام (the) مع مختصرات بعض الدول مثل

The Uk, The UAE, The USA

ملاحظة: لاااا يمكننا استخدام (the) مع اسماء الدروس مثل Math , English

ولاا يمكننا استخدامها مع اسماء المدن Mosul , Baghdad, Duhok

ولاا يمكننا استخدامها مع اسماء الدول Iraq, Japan

Lesson-5-SB

1.

Can I borrow a ruler, please?

Sure. Which -- ruler?

The one you used in -- maths.

Sorry. The ruler I used in -- maths is in the library.

2.

I went to -- London in the holidays.

Wow! Did you enjoy -- sightseeing?

I do like -- sightseeing, and the shopping was amazing

Lesson-5-AB

1.

I am at school in -- Tikrit. I really enjoy my school, so I am going to join a language summer course at the end of the year. I'd like to be an interpreter. So, I hope to get a place in the arts college.

2.

I came to -- Mosul a few weeks ago. Before we came here, we lived in --- Erbil. I miss my friends. I had a special friend called Faizah. We went to the same school and we always spent the Saturday together. We both love -- music and we used to listen to songs for an hour a day. I don't know anyone here, but I hope I will soon have a friend.

Lesson-6-AB-A

1. Straight on
2. Turn.
3. How to get to.
4. Past.
5. Next to.
6. Long.

Lesson-7-SB

A famous career

وظيفة مشهورة

Regular يقيس	Experiment تجربة
Proposed اقترح	Optical بصري
Task مهمة	Reflections انعكاسات
Impractical لايمكن تنفيذه	Refraction الانكسار
Contributed ساهم	Explanation توضيح/توضيح
Fields حقول/ميدان	Process عملية
Optics بصريات	Vision رؤية
Contribution اسهام	Mathematician المتخصص بالرياضيات
Eminent متفوق	Astronomy علم الفلك
Theories نظريات	Extant حد

أسئلة القصة الخاصة بالوحدة السادسة - وزاري

1. When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born?

He was born in 965 in Basra.

2. Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education?

In Basra, Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt?

3. What was Ibn Al-Haitham called?

He was called the physicist and al-Basri.

4. What did the caliph In Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to do? What did he propose?

He needed him to regulate the flooding of the river Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system.

5. What was Ibn Al-Haitham's contribution during his stay in Spain?

Fields of mathematics, physics, medicine, scientific methods and optics.

6. What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of? Why?

Father of optics

7. What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called?

It was called Kitab Al-Manazer (book of optics)

8. What languages did Ibn Al-Haitham's book translate into?

It translated into Latin and many other languages.

9. What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous?

He made many experiments on the movement of light, colors, optical illusions and reflection.

10. When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die?

He died in 1040, possibly in Cairo.

11. Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham achievements? And when?

UNESCO, 1001.

12. What was the name of short education film produced by some of science centers?

It was the Inventions and the world of Ibn Al-Haitham.

13. According to medieval biographers, how many works did Ibn Al-Haitham write?

He wrote more than 200 works on a wide range of subjects.

Lesson-7-AB-B

1. ✓
2. X
3. X
4. X
5. X
6. X
7. X
8. ✓

Lesson-7-AB-C

1. Regulating the flooding of the river Nile.
2. Book of Optics.
3. Al-Haitham.

Lesson-7-AB-D

1. Also
2. But
3. Which
4. Who
5. and

انشاء الوحدة السادسة الخاص بالوزاري

Write about a career of a real person

أكتب حول وظيفة شخص حقيقي

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Name

Mustafa Ahmad

Personal job

English teacher in intermediate school

Duties

Teach English to student and support them to speak well

Career history

After school, studied at University of Mosul for 4 years

Taught English in Dubai for 3 years

Advantage of the job

Enjoying working with students

Visiting historical places in Iraq

People are very friendly

Disadvantage

None

Plants for future

Go back to University to study Master

Go to another country

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مصطفى احمد عثمان الباجهي

الاسم : مصطفى احمد

العمل الشخصي: مدرس اللغة الانكليزية في مدرسة متوسطه

الواجباب : يدرس اللغة الانكليزية الى الطلاب ودعمهم للتحدث بصورة جيدة

تاريخ الوظيفة: بعد المدرسة , درست في جامعة الموصل لمدة اربع سنوات . تعلم الانكليزية في دبي لمدة ثلاث سنوات

مميزات العمل: الاستمتاع بالعمل مع الطلاب. زياره المناطق التاريخية في العراق. الناس ودودين جدا.

مساوئ: ابدا

خطط للمستقبل: العودة للجامعة لدراسة الماجستير . الذهاب الى بلد اخر.

Lesoon-9-AB-A

1. a
2. a
3. --
4. the
5. the
6. --
7. the
8. --
9. the
10. a
11. an
12. a
13. an
14. the
15. the

Lesoon-9-AB-B

1. Am going to
2. Is going to
3. Will
4. Am going to, will
5. Are going to, will
6. Will

Extra Activities-A

1. Opportunity.
2. Difficult.
3. Facilities.
4. Earn.
5. Wages.

4. Earn
5. Wages
6. Complain
7. Officer
8. Definitely.

Extra Activities-B

A. F B. T C. F D. T E. F

Extra Activities-C

a. Because school was boring and he wanted to leave and get a job.
b. Because they wanted him to get a good job.
c. because one of the cows was sick.
d. because he had to work very hard to catch up.
e. because he knows what he want to do.

Unit Seven

Lesson-1-SB

Other countries

بلدان اخرى

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Souvenir تذكار
Australia استراليا
Egypt مصر
Pyramid الاهرامات
Eiffel Tower برج ايفل
Jigsaw Puzzle لعبة تركيب القطع
Kimono ثوب ياباني
Big Ben ساعة بج بن في انكلترا

Nationality

الجنسية

الكثير من صفات الدول تنتهي ب (-n , -i , -ish , -an , -ian , -ese) مثل

India, Indian
Iraq, Iraqi
Spain, Spanish
Russia, Russian
Canada, Canadian
Japan, Japanese

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Lesson-1-AB

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	France	French
The united states	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahraini	Japan	Japanese

Lesson-2-SB

Different countries, different customs

بلدان مختلفة , عادت مختلفة

Customs	عادات /تقاليد	crowded	مزدحم
Get around	السفر	climate	مناخ
Flat	منبسط/مسطح	Definite	محدد
Rickshaw	عربة هندية	indefinite	غير محدد
Extremely	كثيرا/جدا		

Adverbs / Adverbials

Adverbs هي الظروف التي تتالف من كلمة واحد مثل

(Yesterday, often, usually .....)

- Ali went to Spain **Yesterday**.
- Suha cleans the home **slowly**.

Adverbial هي ظروف تتكون من عبارة (اكثر من كلمة) مثل

(In the morning, on Sunday, every day ....)

- We the home on Sunday.
- I like running in the morning.

1. Adverbs of time ظروف الزمان

هي الظروف التي تخبرنا عن موعد حدث الاشياء ويكون السوال ب when ويجب ان يكون الجواب احد ظروف الزمان والتي تمثل وقت محدد (definite) مثل

(tomorrow, in the evening .....)

ex.

1. I will visit my grandmother tomorrow.
2. We will go to the cinema after school.

او احد ظروف الزمان والتي تمثل وقت غير محدد (indefinite) مثل

(Later, sometimes, usually ....)

ex.

1. Sometimes I go swimming.
2. I will call you later.

1. Adverbs of Manner ظروف الحال

وهي الظروف التي تخبرنا عن كيفية حدوث الاشياء ويكون السؤال عنها ب (how) وتكون ظروف الحال التي ب (ly) مثل (.... quickly, badly)

Ex.

1. He runs quickly.

3. Adverbs of Places ظروف المكان

وهي الظروف التي تخبرنا مكان وقوع الاشياء ويكون السؤال عنها ب (Where) وتكون ظروف المكان مثل (there, here) ويجب وضعها بعد الفعل او المفعول بهز

Ex.

2. I put the book there.

Lesson-3-SB

Travel adventures

مغامرات السفر

On horseback	على ظهر حصان	Foothills	سفح الجبل
Series	سلسلة	Everest	قمة افرست
Natural feature	ظواهر طبيعية	Ocean	محيط
Stunning	مذهل	Atlantic	الاطلسي
Lake	بحيرة	rescue	انقاذ
victoria	فكتوريا	Unexpected	غير متوقع
Mediterranean	البحر الابيض المتوسط	Desert	صحراء

Lesson-3-AB-A

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F

Lesson-3-AB-A

1. Tired. 2. Surprising 3. Sights 4. Recovering

Lesson-4-AB-A

1. Clearly, easily, in an interesting way, carefully.
2. In a friendly way, politely, slowly, quietly.

Lesson-4-AB-B

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1. The children played happily in the garden all day.
2. We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.
3. I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays.
4. My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him.
5. Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.
6. People who live in London usually travel to work by underground. OR people who live in London usually travel by underground to work.
7. Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.
8. Jood usually starts school at 8 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock.

Lesson-5-SB

"Apologize"

الأعتذار

هناك بعض الامثلة لعمل والاجابة عن الاعتذار.

لعمل الاعتذار نستخدم مصطلح (الشي الذي فعلته + I am sorry)

ex.

1- Apologize to your teacher for being late for the class

I am sorry for being late.

للاجابة عن الاعتذار

2. I am sorry I just dropped some water on your shoe. (Respond to the apologize)

Don't mention it

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عندما يسألك شخص ما لفعل شي وانت لم تسمع ماذا قال تقول له (Pardon) بمعنى عفوا من اجل اعادة ماذا قال مرة اخرى.

3. Open your book on page 43, please.

Pardon?

Lesson-5-AB-A

1. I'm sorry.
2. Don't' mention it.
3. I am sorry.
4. Pardon?
5. Oh, I'm sorry.
6. That's OK.

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Lesson-5-AB-B

1. Pardon?
2. Sorry.
3. Mention.
4. Sorry
5. OK

"Present perfect Tense"

صيغة المضارع التام

الظروف التي تاتي مع صيغة المضارع التام هي

(Never, ever, just, already, yet, recently)

وللتعبير عن صيغة المضارع التام نتبع القاعده التالية

- **Affirmative** مثبت

فاعل + Has/have + p.p ......

ex.

1. Ali has already finished his homework.
2. My friends have just been in Spain for two years.

- **Negative** نفي

عند النفي نضع (not) بعد الافعال المساعدة (has/have) او ممكن ان نستخدم الظروف التي تدل على النفي وهي (never)

فاعل + hasn't/haven't + p.p .....

ex.

1. She hasn't cleaned the room yet.
2. He has never traveled outside of Iraq.

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- **Question** السؤال/الاستفهام

عند السؤال نضع (has/have) في بداية الجملة ونضع بعدها الفعل المساعد ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل كما في القاعدة التالية

Has/Have + فاعل + p.p ..... ?

ex.

1. Has Nada ever washed the clothes?
2. Have the boys ever cleaned the class?

ملاحظة: نستخدم (yet) مع الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية مثل

1. I haven't cleaned the room yet.
2. Has Amjad come to the class yet?

Lesson-5-AB-D

1. My brother has been in Egypt for two years.
2. When did you go to Kenya?
3. Has your pen-friend ever visited you?
4. Where did you leave your car last night?
5. I have never seen a crocodile.

انشاء الوحدة السابعة الخاص بالوزاري

Write about country
اكتب حول بلد

Japan is not very big country, but it has a large population. Industry is very important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home. The farmers grow rice and vegetables. It is very interesting country for visitors. They can see old temple and beautiful gardens. They can also go shopping in big modern stores.

اليابان ليست بلد كبير لكن تملك نسبة سكان كبيرة. صناعيا هي مهمة جدا. اليابان تعمل سيارات , وكومبيوترات و كل انواع الاشياء للبيت. الفلاحين يزرعون الرز والفواكه. هي تعبر بلد ممتع للزائرين. يستطيعون مشاهدة معبد قديم وحدائق جميلة . ايضا يستطيعون الذهاب للتسوق في متاجر حديثة وكبيرة.

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مصطفى احمد عثمان الباجچي

Lesson-6-SB

Two African countries

بلدين افريقيين

Coastline	ساحل	Product	انتاج
Population	سكان	Grassland	ارض معشوبه
Currency	عملة	Source	مصدر
Ancient	قديم	Export	يصدر
Fertile	خصبة	Refinery	مصفى
Agriculture	زراعة	Gum	صمغ

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة السابعة - وزاري

Two African countries

بلدين افريقيين

Make the sentence True (T) or False (F)

1. Libya is mostly desert. **(T)**
2. It is always very hot there is Libya. **(T)**
3. There is no agriculture in Libya. **(F)**
4. Libya produces oil. **(T)**
5. Leptis Manga is modern city. **(F)**
6. Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. **(F)**
7. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. **(T)**
8. Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile. **(F)**
9. Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. **(T)**
10. Animal farming is not important in Sudan. **(F)**

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Lesson-6-AB-A

1. Libya (1,759,541 Km compared to Sudan's 612,184 Km)
2. Libya (*population 6,244,174 compared to Sudan's* 12,681,467)
3. They both speak Arabic.

Lesson-6-AB-B

Libya

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

Sudan

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True

Lesson-6-AB-C

Libya

1. *It can get quite cold in the mountain areas in winter*
3. Agriculture is important in the narrow, fertile northern area.
5. Leptis Magna was an important ancient city, 2,600 years ago.

Sudan

1. Sudan doesn't have a Mediterranean coast. It has a coast on the Red Sea.
3. Its main source of water is the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

Lesson-6-AB-D وزراي

1. Opposite of *wide* **narrow** ضيق
2. Cows **cattle** قطيع
3. Very old **ancient** قديم
4. without mountains **flat** منبسط
5. Things that farmer grow **crops** محاصيل
6. Things that a country produces and sells to other countries **export** تصدير
7. A factory for changing sugar or oil from their natural state **refinery** مصفى
8. A kind of glue **gum** صمغ

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Lesson-7-SB

The Asian Games

الالعاب الاسيوية

Held تعقد	Attended حضر
Compete تنافس	Gold ذهبي
Strength قوة	Silver فضي
Skill موهبة	Bronze برونزي
Architecture فن معماري	Medley ميدالية
Athletic رياضي	Heat

أسئلة قطع الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة السابعة - وزاري

The Asian Games

الالعاب الاسيوية

1. What was the idea behind the Asian Games?

The idea behind the Asian Games was that friendships are built between people from different countries.

2. How often do the games take place?

The games take place every four years.

3. When did they begin?

They began in 1951

4. Whose idea was it to hold the games?

The idea came from India.

5. Where were the first Games held?

The first games held in New Delhi, India.

6. Where and when were the last games held?

The last games were held in Incheon, South Korea, 2014.

7. Has Iraq won any medals in the games? Yes, it has (six gold, 15 silver and 23 bronze medals)

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Lesson-8-AB-A

2. Eco-friendly cars were/are invented to reduce the need for oil.
3. Too many mobile were /are thrown away.
4. Oil and gas production was /is increased to meet demand in cold weather.
5. New machinery was/is delivered to the factory every month.
6. New phones with bigger screens were/are tested in our laboratory.

Lesson-8-AB-B

1. In 2008, 150,000 cars were produced in Kia's European factory.
2. Kia Motors' European factory is in Slovakia.
3. In 2006, around 2 million barrels of oil per day were produced in Iraq.
4. It took ten years for the production of oil in Iraq to double.
5. 68 million mobile phones were manufactured in India's mobile phone plants in 2014.
6. The number of phones manufactured in India is going to rise.

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Lesson-10-SB

Life is like a cup of coffee

الحياة مثل فنجان القهوة

Alumni	الخريجين	Assortment	تشكيلة
Provinces	محافظات	Quality	نوعية
Landed	هبطت	Eyeing	يتطلع
Rickshaw	عربة نقل	Define	يحدد
Complaints	يشكو	Wiser men	رجل حكيم
Stress	ضغط	Exquisite	فاخر

أسئلة قصة الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة السابعة - وزاري

Life is like a cup of coffee

الحياة مثل فنجان قهوة

1. Who agreed to visit the old university professor?

A group of alumni from different Iraqi provinces.

2. Who is the professor?

He is an Indian live in Hyderabad.

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3. Where are the Alumni from?

They are from Al-Muthana, Two from Diyala, one from Tikrit and one from Dhiqar.

4. How did the Alumni reach the professor's house?

They reach the professor's house by rickshaw.

5. When the professor went to the kitchen, what did he return with?

The professor went to the kitchen when the guests reach his house, he returned with a large pot of coffee and assortment of cup.

6. Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?

To show that in their life, the alumni chose the best, missing the *important points about life.*

7. What is the moral lesson of the story?

The moral lesson is to live simply, love generously, care deeply and speak kindly.

Lesoon-9-AB-A

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	Japan	Japanese
France	French	Spain	Spanish
Canada	Canadian	Qatar	Qatari
Russia	Russia	Lebanon	Lebanese

Lesoon-9-AB-B

Write the opposites

1. Happily, <u>unhappily</u>
2. Slowly, <u>quickly/fast</u>
3. Badly, <u>well</u>
4. Comfortably, <u>uncomfortably</u>
5. In a friendly way, <u>in an unfriendly way</u>

Lesoon-9-AB-C

1. TV presenters have to speak **clearly.**
2. When I speak **quietly**, my teacher says, 'speak up!'
3. You should always drive **carefully**.
4. If you drive **dangerously**, you might have an accident

Lesoon-10-AB-B

1. Exquisite.
2. Savour
3. Concentrating
4. Complaints
5. Alumni
6. Assortment

Extra activities-A

travel	Geography	Building	Agriculture
Journey	desert	mosque	Fertile
Port	Forest	museum	crops
Horseback	grassland	refinery	Farming
passenger	mountain	Pyramid	Vegetables

Extra activities-B

Heyerdahl's letter 4
Building the boat 2
The journey 3
Heyerdahl's beliefs 4

أسئلة قصة الكتاب الخاصة بالوحدة الثامنة - وزاري

Voyage of survival

رحلة البقاء على قيد الحياة

1. Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?

He is from Norway.

2. What does he think about ancient civilization?

He believes that ancient civilizations were able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships

3. He decided to build a reed ship and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

4. It carried the flag of the United Nations.

5. It took two months to build the Tigris.

6. Iraqi and foreign workers helped to build the boat.

7. He was not allowed to dock in Yemen because of wars in the area.

8. Eleven explores travelled with Heyerdahl.

9. Students' own answers.

10. Possible summary: The success of the voyage relied on collaboration between peoples. If we want to succeed as peoples we need to collaborate rather than fight each other.

Lesoon-10-AB-D

1. I'm going to walk in the park in the evening.
2. My brother sometimes does his homework in the morning.
3. I usually get ready for school quickly in the morning.
4. My father drove slowly to school this morning.

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Unit Eight

Check your progress. Test A - Listening and Grammar

(B)

1. the
2. the
3. a
4. a
5. An

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(C)

1. Where were you born?
2. What were you doing before you became famous?
3. What changed your life?
4. Are you happy with your life now?

(D)

1. V
2. X He is going to be a doctor when he's older.
3. V
4. X They are going to spend the weekend at their grandparents.
5. X They didn't go to play football last weekend.

Check your progress. Test B - Listening and Grammar

(A)

1. Picture
2. Heading s
3. Topic

(B)

Newspaper article 1

Airport
Television studio
Sport star
Lunch
Stadium

Newspaper article 2

a little girl
missing
police
security guard

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(C)

1. He arrived yesterday.
2. He went to the television studio, the Egyptian football Association and the main football stadium.
3. He left in the evening.

(D)

1. He works at the Daily Arab News.
2. No, because Wissam Taha flew into Cairo and took a plane to Iraq.
3. He stayed one day.
4. He taught football skill to young footballers.
5. He left by plane.

(E)

1. He works at the shopping mall.
2. It started at 4.15 p.m.
3. She was with her mother and father and her two sisters.
4. The security guards.
5. Policewoman Amna Ibrahim.
6. Reem was found in a cleaning cupboard.
7. Reem was with her family at home last night.

(F)

1. c
2. a
3. g
4. d
5. b
6. e
7. f

انشاء الوحدة الثامنة الخاص بالوزاري

Write about simple event that happened to you

اكتب حول حدث بسيط حدث لك

Last week, I decided to go with my friends to spend the New Year day in Erbil. On my way, it was raining heavily and one of the tier in my car got puncture. Therefore, we stayed two hours to change it. We reached Erbil at midnight, so we went directly to a hotel to sleep.

في الاسبوع الماضي, قررت الذهاب مع اصدقائي لقضاء يوم راس السنة في اربيل. في طريقي, كانت تمطر بغزارة و احدى اطارات السيارة انفجرت. ولهذا قضينا ساعتين لتغير الاطار. بعدها وصلنا اربيل في منتصف الليل , ولذالك ذهبنا مباشرة الى الفندق للنوم.

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انشاء الوحدة الثامنة الخاص بالوزاري

Write and imaginary story based on something you have read or seen on TV

اكتب قصه خيالية تعتمد على شي قرأته او شاهته على التلفاز

Once upon a time, there was a lion that is slept in the forest. A little mouse began running up and down on him. The lion got a wake and started to open his big jaw to sallow the mouse. The mouse cried and asked to forgive him. The lion didn't believe the mouse at all. Later, a few hunters captured the lion and tied him on a tree. The mouse passed by and saw him. He ran up to and released him. The little mouse was very happy to help the lion.

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يحكى في قديم الزمان, كان هناك اسد نائم في الغابة. فاره صغيره بدات بالركض اسفل واعلى عليه. الاسد استقظ وبدأ بفتح فكه لكي يبتلع الفأره. الفأره بكت وسالت الاسد كي يسامحها. الاسد لم يصدق الفأره ابداً. بعد ذالك القليل من الصيادين قبضو على الاسد وربطوه في الشجره. الفاره مر وشاهد النمر. الفاره ركض عليه واطلع سراحه. الفأره الصغيره كانت سعيده جدا لمساعدة النمر.

الفعل نوعين : فعل قياسي ونضيف له ed , d كما في الجدول التالي

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P التصريف الثالث
Work يعمل	Worked	Worked
End ينهي	Ended	ended
Oil يزيت	Oiled	Oiled
Point يشير	Pointed	pointed
Publish ينشر	Publish	Publish
Appear يظهر	Appeared	Appeared
Watch يشاهد	Watched	Watched
Ask يسأل	Asked	Asked
Aid يساعد	Aided	Aided
Collect يجمع	Collected	Collected
Connect يربط	Connected	Connected
Deliver يسلم	Delivered	Delivered
Depart يغادر	Departed	Departed
Discover يكشف	Discovered	Discovered
Expand يتوسع	Expanded	Expanded
Explain يشرح	Explained	Explained
Defend يدافع	Defended	Defended
Delay يؤخر	delayed	delayed
Complain يشتكي	Complained	Complained
Fail يفشل	Failed	Failed
Help يساعد/يعاون	Helped	Helped
Import يستورد	Imported	Imported
Intend ينوي	intended	intended

Interest يمتع	Interested	Interested
Jump يقفز	Jumped	Jumped
Land يهبط	Landed	Landed
Laugh يضحك	Laughed	Laughed
Mix يخلط	Mixed	Mixed
Neglect يهمل	Neglected	Neglected
Obey يطيع	Obeyed	Obeyed
Order يأمر	Ordered	Ordered
Prevent يمنع	Prevented	Prevented
Protect يحمي	Protected	Protected
Punish يعاقب	Punished	Punished
Recommend يوصي	Recommended	Recommended
Record يسجل	Recorded	Recorded
Recover يوصي	Recovered	Recovered
Repair يصلح	Repaired	Repaired
Resist يقاوم	Resisted	Resisted
Respect يحترم	Respected	Respected
Rest يستريح	Rested	Rested
Return يرجع	Returned	Returned
Succeed ينجح	Succeeded	Succeeded
Suggest يقترح	Suggested	Suggested
Suspect يشك في	Suspected	Suspected
Treat يعامل	Treated	Treated
Wish يرغب	Wished	Wished

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Weigh يزن	Weighed	Weighed
Argue يناقس	Argued	Argued
Arrange يرتب	Arranged	Arranged
Advise ينصح	Advised	Advised
Arrive يصل	Arrived	Arrived
Agree يوافق	Agreed	Agreed
Announce يعلن	Announce	Announce
Assure يؤكد	assured	assured
Arouse أيقض	Aroused	Aroused
Believe يعتقد	Believed	Believed
Close يغلق	Closed	Closed
Change يغير	Changed	Changed
Decide يقرر	Decided	Decided
Declare يعلن	Declare	Declare
Escape يهرب	Escape	Escape
Hope يتأمل/يتمنى	Hoped	Hoped
Hesitate يتردد	Hesitated	Hesitated
Live يعيش	Lived	Lived
Like يحب/يشبه	Liked	Liked
Hate يكره	Hated	Hated
Promise يوعد	Promised	Promised
Provide يجهز	Provided	Provided
Revenge ينتقم	Revenged	Revenged
Invite يدعو	Invited	Invited

Serve يخدم	Served	served
Seize يستولي	seized	seized
Type يطبع	typed	typed
Move يتحرك	moved	moved

الفعل القياسي المنتهي بحرف مسبوق بعلة نكرر الحرف الصحيح

Stop يوقف	Stopped	Stopped
Slip ينزلق	Slipped	Slipped
Drop يسكب	Dropped	Dropped
Prefer يفضل	Preferred	Preferred
Beg يتوسل/يشحذ	begged	begged
Admit يسمح	Admitted	Admitted
Step يخطو	Stepped	Stepped
Rob يسلب/يسطو	Robbed	Robbed
Kidnap يختطف	Kidnapped	Kidnapped
Plan يخطط	Planned	Planned

الفعل القياسي الذي ينتهي بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح نقلبه الى (i) ثم نضيف (ed)

Copy ينسخ	Copied	Copied
Study يدرس	Studied	Studied
Worry يقلق	Worried	Worried
Deny ينكر	denied	denied
Carry يحمل	Carried	Carried
Try يحاول	Tried	Tried
Hurry يسرع	Hurried	Hurried
Bury يدفن	Buried	Buried
Marry يتزوج	married	Married

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Arise ينشأ	arisen	arisen
Beat يضرب/ينشأ	beaten	beaten
Become اصبح	became	become
Begin يبدأ	began	begun
Bleed ينزف	Bled	bled
Blow ينفخ/يهب	blew	blown
Break يكسر	broke	broken
Bring يجلب	brought	brought
Build يبني	built	built
Burn يحرق	burnt	burnt
Buy يشتري	bought	bought
Catch يمسك	caught	caught
Choose يختار	chose	Chosen
Come يأتي	came	Come
Cost يكلف	cost	cost
Cut يقطع	cut	cut
Deal يتعامل	dealt	dealt
Dig يحفر	dug	dug
Do يفعل	Did	done
Draw يرسم	drew	Drawn
Drink يشرب	drank	Drunk
Drive يسوق	drove	Driven
Eat يأكل	ate	Eaten

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Shed يذرف	Shed	Shed
Shine يضيء/يلمع	Shone	Shone
Shoot يطلق	Shot	Shot
Shut يغلق	Shut	Shut
Sing يغني	Sang	sung
Sit يجلس	Sat	sat
Sleep ينام	Slept	Slept
Smell يشم	Smelt	Smelt
Sow يبذر	Sowed	Sown
Speak يتكمل	Spoke	Spoken
Spell يتهجى	Spelt	Spelt
Spend يقضي	Spent	Spent
Spread ينشر	Spread	Spread
Stand يقف	Stood	Stood
Steal يسرق	Stole	Stolen
Swear يحلف	swore	Sworn
Sweep يكنس	Swept	Swept
Swim يسبح	swam	Swum
Take ياخذ	took	Taken
Teach يعلم	taught	Taught
Tell يخبر	Told	Told
Throw يرمي	threw	Thrown
Think يفكر	Thought	Thought
Understand يفهم	understood	understood
Weep يبكي	wept	wept

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Fall يسقط	fell	Fallen
Feed يطعم	Fed	Fed
Feel يشعر	Felt	Felt
Fight يقاتل	Fought	Fought
Find يجد	Found	found
Flee يهرب	Fled	Fled
Fly يطير	Flew	Flown
Forget ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive يسامح	Forgave	Forgiven
Freeze يجمد	Froze	Frozen
Get يحصل	Got	Got
Give يعطي	Gave	Given
Go يذهب	Went	Gone
Grow ينمو/يزرع	Grew	Grown
Hang يعلق(شي)	Hung	Hung
Have يملك	Had	Had
Hear يسمع	Heard	Heard
Hide يخفي	Hid	Hidden
Hit يضرب	Hit	Hit
Hold يمسك	Held	Held
Hurt يؤذي	Hurt	Hurt
Keep يحفظ	Kept	Kept
Kneel يركع	Knelt	Knelt
Know يعرف	Knew	Known
Lay يضع	Laid	Laid

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية الاستاذ
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Lead يقود	led	led
Win يفوز	won	won
Write يكتب	wrote	written
Withdraw ينسحب	Withdrew	withdrawn
Wake يستيقظ	woke	woken



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English For Iraq

Mustafa Ahmed Othman
مصطفى أحمد عثمان
TEACHER OF ENGLISH

ملزمة اللغة الإنكليزية
للصف الثالث المتوسط

English for Iraq

إعداد الأستاذ
مصطفى أحمد عثمان الباججي

Asiacell 07705292387 ☎ Korek 07705292387
2016

للصف الثالث المتوسط

